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Report of the Security Council

1 August 2011-31 July 2012

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Introduction

Mindful of its primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security, the Security Council continued to engage in a comprehensive and wide-reaching agenda under the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. During the period under review, the Council held 222 formal meetings, of which 205 were public meetings. The Council adopted 60 resolutions and 25 presidential statements, and issued 83 statements to the press. One Council mission to Haiti in February, and another one to West Africa (Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire) in May, provided Council members with the opportunity to have a closer look at developments on the ground.

The Council focused attention on upholding institutions and supporting the rule of law in situations where peace and stability faced challenges due to disruptions of constitutional order, particularly in Africa.

In parallel, during the reporting period a number of open debates and consultations of the whole, on such topics as peacebuilding, the rule of law, cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, among others, informed and supported the work of the members of the Council.

Developments in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, as well as the ongoing effects of the Arab Spring, remained prominent on the Council's agenda. The Council closely followed developments in Iraq, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

One of the main issues in November was the application of Palestine for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Following the adoption of various statements to the press in 2011, the Council in April 2012 unanimously adopted resolution 2042 (2012), by which it authorized an advance team to monitor the ceasefire in the Syrian Arab Republic, and resolution 2043 (2012), by which it established the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic to monitor and support the implementation of the six-point proposal of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, Kofi Annan.

Many of the Council's activities, discussions and efforts were concerned with the situation in several African countries, focusing on Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, the Central African region, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Somalia, the Sudan and South Sudan. The Council continued to follow the situation in South Sudan after it was admitted to membership in the United Nations. The Council considered the events in various countries prior to, during and after elections held during the period under review.

Following developments in Libya and taking note of the Declaration of Liberation, the Council by resolution 2016 (2011), adopted unanimously on 27 October 2011, reiterated the need for the transitional period to be underpinned by a commitment to democracy and respect for human rights, and terminated the mandates regarding the protection of civilians and the no-fly zone stipulated in resolution 1973 (2011).

In May, June and July 2012, the Council reacted repeatedly with concern to the worsening security and humanitarian situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo due to the violence caused by the 23 March Movement (M23) and all armed groups.

The Council closely followed the unresolved dispute between the Sudan and South Sudan after the latter's independence in July 2011. After the resumption of fighting on the border, on 2 May 2012 it adopted resolution 2046 (2012), by which it endorsed the African Union road map and demanded that the parties achieve a negotiated solution for all post-secession unresolved issues in a period of three months.

Following the deterioration of the security situation in Mali, with the military coup of 20 March 2012 and the northern part of the country being occupied by armed rebel and terrorist groups, the Council on 5 July unanimously adopted resolution 2056 (2012) to set a comprehensive political path to solve all aspects of the crisis. The Council also called for and closely followed the elaboration of a United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel.

Reiterating its strong condemnation of the military coup of 12 April 2012 in Guinea-Bissau, the Council on 18 May unanimously adopted resolution 2048 (2012), by which it demanded the restoration of and respect for the constitutional order.

The Council also continued to monitor developments in Afghanistan, as well as other countries in the Asian region, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Myanmar and Timor-Leste.

In Europe, the Council followed up on its long-standing interest in exploring means and ways to support Bosnia and Herzegovina in its institutionalization process, as well encouraging the progress of negotiations in Cyprus and monitoring the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and the pacific settlement of differences through the Belgrade-Pristina dialogue.

The Council reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring stability and security as well as assisting Haiti in the rebuilding process by extending the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti by resolution 2012 (2011).

The issue of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction also figures prominently on the agenda.

Other priorities of the Council's work were the thematic, general and cross-cutting issues. Debates and consultations were held on peace and security in Africa, support for the United Nation Office for West Africa and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa.

The Council commended and promoted cooperation with subregional organizations, in particular the African Union, by resolution 2033 (2012), in which it encouraged the enhancement of the relationship.

Other thematic issues included the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law, considered at an open debate on 19 January; and a high-level meeting on conflict prevention on 22 September, and a meeting on new challenges to international peace and security and conflict prevention on 23 November, both under the item "Maintenance of international peace and security". As a complement to the open debate on post-conflict peacebuilding held in July 2012, an interactive dialogue on this topic discussed proposals to meet the Peacebuilding Commission's full potential and to bring all partners together around common strategies.

During the reporting period, the Council received briefings/horizon scannings by the Department of Political Affairs.

The Council received briefings by the Presidents of the International Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia and adopted certain procedural measures. In a simultaneous ballot with the General Assembly, the Council elected new members of the International Court of Justice.

The issues of children and armed conflict, women and peace and security, the protection of civilians and post-conflict peacebuilding also figured on the Council's agenda. During the reporting period, the Council adopted 25 resolutions extending the mandates of various peacekeeping and monitoring missions and held an open debate on peacekeeping operations on 26 August.

In various statements to the press, the Council strongly condemned the terrorist acts that occurred in different locations between August 2011 and July 2012.

The Council continued its past practice of using the technology of videoconferences to facilitate the participation of briefers in remote locations in its consultations. Council members supported the use of those facilities for briefings, provided there was a balance between videoconferences and live briefings.

Africa

Burundi

On 7 December 2011, the Council met to consider the first report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) (S/2011/751). The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi and Head of BNUB, Karin Landgren, and the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and Permanent Representative of Switzerland, Paul Seger.

At the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members underlined the importance of further efforts aimed at advancing security sector reform and establishing democratic and effective national institutions. They expressed serious concern over continuing killings and extrajudicial executions of opposition activists in Burundi, noting that such actions undermined the reconciliation process.

On 20 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2027 (2011), by which it extended the mandate of BNUB until 15 February 2013.

Following the vote, the Permanent Representative of Burundi made a statement.

On 5 July 2012, the Special Representative briefed the Council regarding the institutional and security advancements in Burundi and its post-conflict situation, pursuant to resolution 2027 (2011). She informed the Council that the country remained free of large-scale violence, the Government consolidating security throughout the territory, but continued to experience an underlying climate of impunity, and extrajudicial killings. The Chair of the Burundi configuration and the Permanent Representative of Burundi also addressed the Council.

The briefing was followed by informal consultations. Members of the Council recognized advancements in Burundi, but expressed concern about the fragile situation, due to weak political dialogue, extrajudicial killings, torture and impunity.

On 26 July, the President of the Security Council addressed a letter (S/2012/584) to the Secretary-General expressing the support of the Council for the benchmarks developed for the future evolution of BNUB into a United Nations country team presence, and looking forward to the provision by BNUB, within six months, of baseline data and assessments for each issue, including observations on timing, trends and the role of BNUB in implementation.

Central African region

The Council continued to follow events in the Central African region. On 18 August 2011, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), Abou Moussa, on the activities of the Office, established on 2 March 2011. In the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members expressed their support for UNOCA.

After the meeting, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it encouraged UNOCA to establish partnerships with regional and subregional organizations and to mobilize the various initiatives of the United Nations in order to help Central African States to face the regional challenges related to maintaining peace and stability, in particular the destabilizing effects of flows of small arms and light weapons, border and maritime security and the presence of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

On 14 November, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative, who presented the report of the Secretary-General on LRA-affected areas (S/2011/693) and his first report on the activities of UNOCA (S/2011/704). The Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Téte António, and the Secretary-General of the Economic Community of Central African States, General Louis Sylvain-Goma, addressed the Council at the meeting, in which the representatives of the Central African Republic and South Sudan also participated.

On LRA, there was large consensus in the briefers' presentations and the member States' subsequent interventions that LRA remained a threat to civilian populations in areas of the affected countries and a source of regional destabilization.

At the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2011/21), in which it strongly condemned LRA for the atrocities committed, including the recruitment of children and continued human rights abuses. Among other things, it commended the important efforts undertaken by the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and Uganda to address this threat, as well as the enhanced engagement of the African Union through its regional cooperation initiative for the elimination of LRA, and urged the prompt appointment of the proposed African Union Special Envoy for the LRA-affected areas.

On 29 June 2012, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative and the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on LRA issues, Francisco Caetano José Madeira. Both presented to the Council the United Nations regional strategy to address the threat and impact of the activities of LRA, and the African Union regional cooperation initiative against LRA, and called for concrete support from the international community. The representative of the Central African Republic also participated.

After the meeting, the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/18), in which it strongly condemned the ongoing attacks carried out by LRA in parts of Central Africa, welcomed the development of the United Nations regional strategy, took note of the five strategic areas of intervention identified in it, welcomed the strong collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union in

addressing the LRA threat and encouraged its continuation.

Central African Republic

On 14 December 2011, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), Margaret Vogt, briefed the Council. She stated that dialogue between the Government and opposition groups was paying peace dividends, but warned that a lack of funds to implement programmes to disarm, demobilize and reintegrate former fighters could undermine efforts to restore security.

At the consultations of the whole that followed, members of the Council expressed concern over the security situation in the country. They stressed the need for expediting the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process as well as the second phase of the security sector reform. The members of the Council welcomed efforts by the Government to combat LRA, as well as the African Union's regional cooperation initiative for the elimination of LRA and the appointment of an African Union Special Envoy to coordinate the initiative.

On 21 December, the members of the Council, by unanimously adopting resolution 2031 (2011), extended the mandate of BINUCA until 31 January 2013, stressing the need to ensure effective coordination of the work of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the country.

On 6 June 2012, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative on the work of BINUCA and welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of BINUCA (S/2012/374). The representative of the Central African Republic also participated in the meeting, after which the Council issued a statement to the press, acknowledging the efforts made by the Government regarding the launch of the political dialogue on 15 May and expressing concern over the lack of consensus on reform of the electoral code.

Côte d'Ivoire

At a briefing to the Council on 20 October 2011 in consultations of the whole, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and Permanent Representative of Brazil, Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, stated that, in spite of the positive developments in the country, any change in the sanctions regime would be premature owing to the fragile security situation and inadequate State presence in many parts of the country. Council members expressed similar views.

On 22 November, the Secretary-General addressed a request to the Security Council (S/2011/730) to authorize an inter-mission cooperation arrangement between the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the United Nations Mission in Liberia in view of the upcoming legislative elections in Côte d'Ivoire. The Council granted its approval of the temporary deployment in a letter from the President dated 30 November 2011 (S/2011/747).

On 8 December, the Council was briefed during consultations of the whole via videoconference by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOCI, Albert Koenders, who informed the members of the situation on the eve of the legislative election of 11 December. He pointed out that, although Côte d'Ivoire had witnessed a substantial improvement since the end of the post-electoral crisis eight months earlier, in particular in the economic domain, political cleavages, access to land and unbalanced development remained issues of extreme concern. Members of the Council welcomed UNOCI efforts to assist local authorities in holding peaceful, transparent and democratic elections.

On 26 January 2012, the Council received a briefing followed by consultations of the whole to consider the twenty-ninth progress report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNOCI (S/2011/807). The Special Representative focused on the progress achieved by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire towards the restoration of normalcy since the end of the presidential election crisis. He stated, however, that important challenges still remained. The Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire also addressed the Council. The members of the Council welcomed the measures taken by the Government to address security-related challenges and, in this regard, called upon the international community to provide assistance to the Government. They also welcomed the role of UNOCI during the legislative elections.

The Permanent Representative of Guatemala, Gert Rosenthal, briefed the Council in consultations on 18 April, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee

established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire.

On 26 April, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2045 (2012), by which it renewed and modified the arms sanctions until 30 April 2013. After the vote, the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement.

On 11 June, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, and via vidoeconference by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. After the meeting, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the attack by armed elements on a UNOCI patrol in south-western Côte d'Ivoire on 8 June 2012 in which seven peacekeepers were killed, and called on the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to work with all relevant parties to identify and bring the perpetrators to justice.

On 10 July the Council held a meeting with countries contributing troops to UNOCI. Participants were briefed by the Special Representative via videoconference.

On 18 July, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative, who introduced the Secretary-General's report (S/2012/506). The Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire participated in the meeting. The Special Representative described measures adopted by the authorities in Côte d'Ivoire after the post-electoral crisis of 2011, which included the inauguration of its National Assembly in April 2012, the initiative to establish a dialogue with the opposition, economic recovery and security. The Special Representative highlighted the forthcoming local elections process as an opportunity to decentralize administrative competences and procedures. The Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire also addressed the Council. While requesting renewal of the UNOCI mandate, he urged the Council not to reduce the size of the mission as recommended in the Secretary-General's report, as that could create a security vacuum. He also requested support for the local elections to be held at the end of 2012. The members of the Council had an exchange of views in consultations of the whole.

On 26 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2062 (2012), by which it extended the mandate of UNOCI until 31 July 2013 and reduced its military component, while keeping the Operation's police and Customs components at their previously authorized strength. The representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Council closely monitored the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in view of the presidential and parliamentary elections held on 28 November 2011.

On 17 October, 8 November and 21 November 2011, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Roger Meece, updated the Council on the situation in the country, the activities of MONUSCO and the preparations for the elections.

In a statement to the press on 17 October the Council reiterated its call for credible and peaceful elections for which the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo bears the primary responsibility. The Council called on MONUSCO to continue to support the Independent National Electoral Commission in the conduct of the forthcoming election.

After consultations of the whole on 8 November, the Council issued a statement to the press supporting MONUSCO, reiterating the call for credible and peaceful elections and expressing strong concern over reports of election-related violence in the country.

At consultations of the whole of 21 November, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and Permanent Representative of Brazil, Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, briefed the Council on the recently presented final report of the Group of Experts.

By adopting resolution 2021 (2011) on 29 November, the Council renewed until 30 November 2012 the restrictive measures regarding individuals and entities from the Democratic Republic of the Congo pursuant to the relevant Security Council resolutions and extended, for the same period, the mandate of the Group of Experts.

On 2 and 15 December, the Council was briefed during consultations of the whole by the Special Representative via videoconference on the situation following the elections of 28 November 2011. Noting

that the elections had been successful despite several incidents in the Kinshasa and Western Kasai regions, he urged the parties to refrain from inflammatory rhetoric before and after the official announcement of the results scheduled for 6 December. In its statement to the press the same day, the Council welcomed the election, reminded all political leaders of their responsibility to ensure a fair and peaceful process, and supported the critical role of MONUSCO in providing technical and logistical assistance for the elections.

On 7 February 2012, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative on the report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2012/65), with emphasis on the logistical and organizational challenges faced during the campaign and elections. The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo also made a statement. The meeting was followed by consultations of the whole with the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

On 3 and 14 May, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the increasing violence in the Kivu region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; after both meetings the Council issued statements to the press. In the statement of 3 May, the Council expressed serious concern over the attacks by armed groups in the eastern part of the country, in particular former elements of the Congrès national pour la défense du peuple (CNDP) against the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and called for an immediate end to the rebellion. In the statement of 14 May the Council condemned in the strongest terms the attacks on MONUSCO peacekeepers in Bunyakiri, South Kivu, on 14 May.

On 6 June, the Council held a private meeting with the countries contributing troops and police to MONUSCO. The Special Representative delivered a briefing.

On 12 June, the Council was briefed at an open meeting by the Special Representative on developments in the country concerning a mutiny led by officers in the Congolese Army who were integrated under agreements reached in 2009. Noting that the mutiny threatened a general destabilization of the provinces of North and South Kivu, eased pressure on armed groups operating in the region and increased the general threat to millions of civilians, the Special Representative announced that MONUSCO had deployed forces and stepped up operations throughout the affected area. The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo also made a statement. The meeting was followed by consultations of the whole.

On 15 June, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which members of the Council strongly condemned the mutiny of officers and soldiers operating in North Kivu Province as an armed group under the name 23 March Movement (M23). They supported the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to demobilize armed groups, discourage further defection, and arrest and bring to justice alleged human rights abusers. They called upon all the countries in the region to actively cooperate with the Congolese authorities in demobilizing M23 and all other armed groups and preventing them from receiving outside support.

On 26 June, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmont Mulet, on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan, Agshin Mehdiyev.

On 27 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2053 (2012), by which it extended the mandate of MONUSCO until 30 June 2013, while reaffirming that priority must be given to the protection of civilians and urging Congolese authorities to reform their security sector and put an end to armed insurgencies and human rights abuses. The Council, among other things, observed that future reconfigurations of the Mission should be determined on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground, an end to violence in the eastern provinces, security sector reform and the consolidation of State authority throughout the national territory. It urged also the prosecution of those responsible for violence in the context of the elections of November 2011.

On 6 July, the members of the Council adopted a statement to the press, in which they condemned in the strongest terms the attacks by the M23 rebel group on MONUSCO peacekeepers in North Kivu on 5 July, which resulted in the death of an Indian soldier in Bunagana as well as the displacement of thousands of civilians and deaths of forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They reiterated their demands

that M23 and all armed groups immediately cease all forms of violence.

On 10 July, the Special Representative briefed the Council in consultations of the whole. After his briefing, members exchanged views on the situation on the ground, especially in the Provinces of North and South Kivu. The Special Representative reported that the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo faced strong resistance by the M23 forces, causing the withdrawal of the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo from the border with Uganda. Some members highlighted the need to activate bilateral security cooperation agreements in view of the deterioration of relations in the region.

On 16 July, the Council released a statement to the press, in which it condemned M23 attacks and urged an immediate cessation of all forms of violence in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as the continuation of dialogues between the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to fully implement bilateral and regional mechanisms to address insecurity in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It also welcomed the achievements reached at the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region within the framework of the African Union summit.

On 30 July, the Council held consultations of the whole to evaluate the role of MONUSCO and follow up on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the light of increased activity by the M23 group in the Provinces of North and South Kivu.

Guinea-Bissau

On 3 November 2011, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), Joseph Mutaboba, and the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and Permanent Representative of Brazil, Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, on the situation in the country and the activities of UNIOGBIS. The Minister of Economy, Planning and Regional Integration of Guinea-Bissau, Helena Embaló, and the Permanent Representative of Angola, Ismael Gaspar Martins, representing the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, also participated in the debate.

On 21 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2030 (2011), by which it extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS until 28 February 2013. The Council emphasized that reform of the defence and security sectors, the fight against impunity and the fight against illicit drug trafficking remained priority sectors for peace consolidation in Guinea-Bissau, and urged the armed forces of Guinea-Bissau to respect civilian rule and oversight.

In the context of his monthly "horizon scanning" of 10 January 2012, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, briefed the Council on the situation in Guinea-Bissau following the death of the President, Malam Bacai Sanhá.

On 13 January, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it expressed condolences to the Government and people of Guinea-Bissau on the death of President Malam Bacai Sanhá; encouraged the authorities, political parties and people to respect the legal and institutional framework in the transition phase and ensure that the conditions for peaceful, timely, free, fair and transparent presidential elections were met. The members also condemned the attack by military officers against the army headquarters on 26 December 2011.

On 10 February, during the monthly "horizon scanning", the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs noted that the organization of the elections in Guinea-Bissau was ongoing thanks to the cooperation between UNIOGBIS and the National Electoral Commission.

The Special Representative updated the Council on 28 March on key developments in Guinea-Bissau, focusing on the challenging political and security environment stemming from the political transition process, which was aimed at restoring full constitutional order. The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission also participated.

Further to the briefing, the Council issued a statement to the press on 31 March, in which it welcomed the smooth conduct of the first round of the presidential election on 18 March and commended the people of Guinea-Bissau for their peaceful participation in the democratic process. The Council took note of the results released by the National Electoral Commission, as well as the announcement of a run-off election between candidates Carlos Gomes Júnior and Koumba

Yalá, and urged the political parties to engage in dialogue on preparations for the run-off election.

After consultations of the whole on 13 April, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it strongly condemned the forcible seizure of power from the legitimate Government of Guinea-Bissau by some elements of its armed forces and firmly denounced this incursion by the military into politics. The Council noted with profound regret that these events occurred just prior to the launch of the campaign for the second round of the presidential election, and thus demanded the immediate restoration of constitutional order and the legitimate Government to allow for the completion of the ongoing electoral process, including the legislative elections.

On 19 April, the Special Representative briefed the Council via videoconference on the military coup that occurred on 12 April. The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, the Minister for External Relations of Angola, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Guinea-Bissau and the Minister of State and Foreign Affairs of Portugal addressed the Council, after which consultations of the whole were held.

The President of the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/15) on 21 April, in which the Council reiterated its strong condemnation of the military coup by the military leadership and political elements in Guinea-Bissau and rejected the unconstitutional establishment of a Transitional National Council by the military leadership and its supporters. The Council also demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the interim President, Raimundo Pereira, the Prime Minister, Carlos Gomes Júnior, and all officials detained.

Further to the Council's request for the Secretary-General to keep it informed on developments and to submit a report by 30 April 2012 concerning the re-establishment of the constitutional order, the Special Representative briefed the Council again on 7 May. The Minister for External Relations of Angola and Chair of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, Georges Rebelo Chickoti; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Communities of Guinea-Bissau, Mamadu Saliu Djalo Pires; the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission; and the Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Salamatu Hussaini Suleiman, participated in the meeting.

Following the briefing and interactive discussion on the special report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/280), the Council issued a statement to the press on 8 May, in which it recalled its statement (S/PRST/2012/15), welcomed the release of the Interim President and the Prime Minister, and demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all other detained officials. The members of the Council expressed their deep concern at a possible increase in drug trafficking and reiterated their readiness to consider targeted sanctions against the perpetrators and supporters of the military coup, should this situation remain unresolved.

On 18 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2048 (2012), in which it demanded that the "Military Command" take immediate steps to restore and respect constitutional order, including a democratic electoral process, by ensuring that all soldiers return to the barracks, and that members of the Military Command relinquish their positions of authority; the Council also imposed a travel ban on those individuals; and established a Security Council sanctions Committee.

On 5 June, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun. He reported on the main developments in Guinea-Bissau subsequent to the adoption of resolution 2048 (2012). He stressed the need for the international community to ensure a coordinated response and find a consensual and sustainable solution to the political crisis in Guinea-Bissau.

On 20 June, the Council held consultations of the whole and heard the first briefing by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) and Permanent Representative of Morocco, Mohammed Loulichki, on the work of the Committee. He expressed his intention to hold the first informal consultation of the Committee in the coming weeks.

On 26 July, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative and Head of UNIOGBIS, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/554). Also addressing the Council were the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, the representative of

Mozambique on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, and the representative of Côte d'Ivoire on behalf of ECOWAS. The Special Representative reported the main political developments and security aspects in Guinea-Bissau since the adoption of resolution 2048 (2012). He described the political split over the transitional arrangements in Guinea-Bissau and remarked that, while the people of Guinea-Bissau alone had the responsibility to shape the future of their country, regional, continental and international partners must arrive at a common position on how best to assist the country in moving towards the full restoration of constitutional order. The representative of Portugal also made a statement. The briefing was followed by consultations of the whole.

On 30 July, the Council issued a statement to the press on Guinea-Bissau. Among other aspects, the members of the Council recalled resolution 2048 (2012), restated their demands for the full restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau and called on all political actors and civil society to engage in a consensual, inclusive and nationally owned transition process and in a genuine dialogue. They encouraged ECOWAS and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, in collaboration with the United Nations and the African Union, to support this process. The members of the Council further discussed the possibility of convening an international high-level meeting, bringing together the United Nations, the African Union, ECOWAS, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the European Union and other international partners, as well as all relevant national stakeholders in order to produce a comprehensive and integrated strategy and a road map.

Liberia

On 7 September 2011, the Council held a meeting with troop-contributing countries during which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), Ellen Margrethe Løj, gave a briefing.

On 13 September, the Special Representative updated the Council on the work of the Mission. She stated that the holding of free, fair and peaceful presidential and legislative elections in Liberia on 11 October would provide an opportunity to consolidate peace in the country. The Permanent Representative of Jordan and Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al Hussein, participated in the meeting, as did the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia, Toga Gayewea McIntosh. In the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members welcomed the progress made by Liberia, especially in the preparations for elections in October 2011.

On 16 September, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2008 (2011), by which it extended the mandate of UNMIL for 12 months.

On 26 October, after a briefing during consultations of the whole by the Special Representative, subsequent to the elections of 17 October, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it commended the people of Liberia on the completion of the first round of the presidential and legislative elections and looked forward to the peaceful conduct of the second round. The Council underlined the importance of peaceful, credible and transparent elections.

On 6 November, given the withdrawal of the main opposition party's candidate in the second round of elections and the rise in political tension that followed, the Council issued a statement to the press, calling on all Liberian stakeholders to exercise maximum restraint and urging all parties to use existing appropriate national mechanisms to resolve any complaints about the elections.

On 17 November, during consultations of the whole, the Special Representative, via videoconference, provided the Council with an assessment on the outcome of the presidential elections in Liberia. Despite the boycott of the second electoral round, the Special Representative asserted that the elections were free, fair and legitimate. In the statement to the press issued the following day, Council members were unanimous in commending the people of Liberia on the presidential election and expressed appreciation to the Special Representative and UNMIL for the work done, as well as to ECOWAS, the African Union and others for supporting the electoral process.

On 9 December, members of the Council heard a briefing by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia and Permanent Representative of Lebanon, Nawaf Salam, and exchanged views on the report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia.

On 14 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2025 (2011), by which it extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts for a period of 12 months.

On 29 June 2012, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole on the situation in Liberia by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) and Permanent Representative of Pakistan, Abdullah Hussain Haroon. The Assistant Secretary-General introduced the report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/230), in which he recommended the gradual reconfiguration of UNMIL. The Chair briefed the Council on the work of the Committee, including his visit to Liberia (13-18 May). He recommended the lifting of targeted sanctions against Liberia while keeping in place the arms embargo on non-State actors. Council members exchanged views after the briefings.

Libya

On 9 August 2011, the issue of the situation in Libya was raised by a member under "Other matters". Some members expressed concern about operations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) that had damaged civilian infrastructure. Other members defended NATO operations for the protection they afforded civilians.

On 19 August, the Council was briefed during consultations of the whole by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Libya, Abdel-Elah Al-Khatib, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, and the Deputy Director of the Coordination and Response Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Philippe Lazzarini. The Special Envoy said that the Libyan parties so far had not been able to bridge the gap between political transition and ceasefire. The High Commissioner for Human Rights announced that an independent commission of inquiry was investigating, in an impartial manner, all cases of violations of human rights in Libya, and was expected to submit its report to the Human Rights Council by March 2012. The representative of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs expressed concern about the humanitarian situation in Libya.

On 23 August, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs updated Council members on the situation in Libya. Council members expressed satisfaction at the impending end of the conflict and stated that the United Nations should play a leading role in the post-conflict reconstruction of Libya.

On 30 August, the Secretary-General proposed to the Council in his briefing that the response of the United Nations to the post-conflict challenge in Libya must be proactive and effective while being sensitive to the complex needs and desires of the Libyan people. He noted growing reports of summary executions, torture and human rights violations, which the international commission of inquiry would examine. Following the briefing, the Council held consultations of the whole during which the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on post-conflict planning for Libya, Ian Martin, provided information on his discussions with National Transitional Council authorities. Members said that the United Nations should play a leading role in the international response to the post-conflict requirements of Libya.

On 9 September, the Council held consultations of the whole on Libya and was informed by the Special Adviser in his briefing that the initial priority of the United Nations in Libya after the fall of Tripoli was to address humanitarian needs, in addition to the evacuation of foreign nationals. He expressed the hope that a United Nations mission would be established to provide support for Libya in the six areas identified by the Secretary-General in a letter addressed to the Council. Council members discussed ways in which to address the crisis.

On 15 September, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on several situations, including that in Libya. He expressed concern regarding the spillover effect of the crisis in Libya on neighbouring countries, referring in particular to the extensive arms stores belonging to the Qadhafi regime which either lay abandoned or were missing. He added that the number of migrants to Europe via Libya had doubled during the Libyan crisis. He also underlined the importance of post-conflict reconstruction in Libya, and the promotion of democratic institutions, the rule of law and human rights.

In adopting resolution 2009 (2011) on 16 September, the Council established the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), for an initial period of three months, and eased or lifted some

of the measures relating to the situation in Libya. Ian Martin was appointed Special Representative on 19 September, as announced to the Council by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs during his briefing of 26 September.

On 26 September, the Council was also briefed by the Permanent Representative of Portugal, José Filipe Moraes Cabral, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya. He noted that by resolution 2009 (2011) the Council had relaxed some sanctions. The Chair of the Executive Office of the National Transitional Council, Mahmoud Jibril, also made a statement. Consultations of the whole followed.

The Council considered the situation in Libya during consultations of the whole on 13, 21 and 26 October. On 13 October, the Special Representative informed the Council that the situation remained fragile in spite of the near total control of the country by the National Transitional Council. Council members called for national reconciliation and unity, and an inclusive political process. On 21 October, the Council exchanged views on the lifting of the no-fly zone in view of recent developments. On 26 October, the Special Representative stated that the killings of Muammar al-Qadhafi and Mutassim al-Qadhafi were committed under circumstances that required investigation, and that there were reports of extrajudicial killings committed on both sides during the final battle for Sirte. He welcomed the announcement of an investigation by the National Transitional Council into the killings.

On 27 October, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2016 (2011), by which it terminated the provisions of resolution 1973 (2011) concerning both the protection of civilians and the banning of all flights in the airspace of Libya with effect from 23.59 Libyan local time on 31 October 2011.

In unanimously adopting resolution 2017 (2011) on 31 October, the Council called upon the Libyan authorities to take all necessary steps to prevent the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types. The Council also requested the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) to submit a report on proposals to counter the threat of arms proliferation from Libya to the region.

On 2 November, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, presented his second regular report as requested in resolution 1970 (2011) and briefed the Council, underlining the strong cooperation received from the Libyan authorities. In general, members of the Council, while supporting the Prosecutor and the need to proceed with the investigations, underlined that accountability was required for all alleged crimes falling under the Rome Statute and stressed the importance of cooperation with the Court in bringing the two remaining indictees — Saif al-Islam al-Qadhafi and Abdullah al-Senussi — to Court. Concern was expressed as to the circumstances surrounding the death of Muammar al-Qadhafi, while members welcomed the announcement by the Libyan authorities that they would open an investigation into it, as well as violent acts of retaliation and persecution that had followed the end of the armed conflict, including against migrant workers, in particular from the sub-Saharan region.

In consultations of the whole held on 11 November, the Secretary-General briefed the Council on his trip to Libya on 2 November, which he carried out with the purpose of congratulating the people of Libya on their liberation, to meet with key members of the National Transitional Council and with civil society, and to assure Libyans of the commitment and support of the United Nations. Council members congratulated the Secretary-General on his timely visit to Libya and concurred on the need for the international community and the Security Council to remain committed to supporting the Libyan people in this new chapter of their history.

On 28 November, the Special Representative briefed the Council on developments since the issuance of the first report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2009 (2011) (S/2011/727). He spoke on the recent formation of an interim government and stressed that the immediate priority was in the area of security.

On 2 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2022 (2011), by which it extended the mandate of UNSMIL until 16 March 2012 and expanded it to include the tasks of providing support to Libyan national efforts to address the threats of proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles.

On 16 December, during the monthly "horizon-scanning" briefing in consultations of the whole, the

Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs informed the Council on the status of the inter-agency assessment mission jointly dispatched by the United Nations and the African Union to the Sahel region to assess the impact of the Libyan crisis on four countries in that region.

On 22 December the Council received another briefing by the Special Representative on the situation in Libya. He stressed that the public mood in Libya was gradually changing and cautioned that the interim Government was working in a security environment that would remain uncertain until decisions on the future of the former rebels were made and implemented. The Council also heard a report by the Deputy Permanent Representative of Portugal acting on behalf of the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) on its work since 27 September 2011. At the consultations of the whole that followed, members of the Council voiced their support for UNSMIL and noted the stabilization efforts by the interim Government. Members expressed concern over the security situation and underlined that, unless it was addressed quickly and effectively, normalization might become stalled, undermining the efforts of the authorities to stabilize the State. There was an exchange of views on the issue of a possible United Nations investigation into the civilian casualties caused during the NATO-led operation "Unified Protector". While some members of the Council supported this idea, others claimed that this matter was being addressed by the Commission of Inquiry established by the Human Rights Council.

On 13 January 2012, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) submitted to the Council its annual report for 2011.

A monthly briefing on developments in Libya, pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011), was held on 25 January. Council members received briefings from the Special Representative and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Permanent Representative of Libya also delivered a statement. The Special Representative informed the Council that on 10 January he had signed the status of mission agreement with the Libyan Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The High Commissioner briefed the Council on the human rights situation in Libya and announced that some positive measures had been taken by the Libyan authorities. She noted that, at the same time, various human rights challenges confronted the Libyan Government. The members of the Council recognized the challenges facing the Government and conveyed several views on the areas they considered important and required Council attention in order to help Libya to achieve a smooth transition from conflict, noting the progress already made in preparing for elections. Several members also addressed the forthcoming consideration of the UNSMIL mandate, underlining the need for a longer mandate rather than the three-monthly renewal in order to make a substantive contribution to the reconstruction of the Libyan State.

On 13 February, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) held a meeting and amended the list of persons subject to a travel ban and/or freeze of assets.

On 17 February, the Panel of Experts on Libya submitted its final report to the Council.

In a briefing on 29 February, the Special Representative reported on the peaceful celebration of the first anniversary of the start of Libya's revolution and progress in the country on elections, security, human rights and humanitarian concerns. The Permanent Representative of Portugal, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011), and the Permanent Representative of Libya also addressed the Council, after which members exchanged views in consultations of the whole.

On 7 March, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative on the report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL (S/2012/129). He explained that the Secretary-General proposed that in the following 12 months UNSMIL should focus on five areas, namely, the democratic transition and electoral processes; public security; arms proliferation and border security; human rights, transitional justice and the rule of law; and coordination of international assistance. Those proposals were fully consistent with the request of the transitional Government of Libya, as set out in the letter to the Secretary-General from the Prime Minister, who also participated in the meeting. Some Council members raised the question of NATO action in Libya and referred to the report of the International Commission of Inquiry in Libya (A/HRC/19/68) that mentioned civilian deaths as a result of NATO actions. They repeated calls for a Security Council-mandated investigation into allegations

of civilian casualties. Some other Council members noted that the International Commission of Inquiry in Libya had concluded that NATO "had conducted a highly precise campaign with a demonstrable determination to avoid civilian casualties" and rejected the need for a Security Council investigation.

On 12 March, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2040 (2012), by which it extended and modified the mandate of UNSMIL for one year, subject to review within six months, while also adjusting the sanctions regime in relation to the arms embargo and extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts.

On 23 March, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) submitted to the Council its report pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 2017 (2011) concerning the proliferation of arms from Libya to the region.

On 10 May, the Council was briefed by the Chair of the Committee on the situation in Libya and the work of the Committee, after which consultations of the whole were held.

On 16 May, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court presented his third briefing on the activities of the Office of the Prosecutor with regard to the situation in Libya in furtherance of resolution 1970 (2011), and referred in particular to the arrest by Libyan authorities of Saif al-Islam al-Qadhafi.

On 15 June, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it expressed serious concern over the detention in Libya since 7 June of staff members of the Court. The Council urged Libyan authorities at all levels and all concerned to work towards the immediate release of all the staff members.

On 2 July, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in Libya. Although she recognized the progress in the country, she nevertheless expressed concern about reported cases of torture, arbitrary detentions, extrajudicial killings and discrimination.

On 10 July, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it welcomed the elections held in Libya on 7 July and highlighted the process as a landmark in the democratic transition. The support provided by UNSMIL during the electoral process was recognized and its support to Libya during the next phase of democratic transition was encouraged.

On 18 July, at an open meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative. Following the meeting, the Council held consultations of the whole, during which the Special Representative focused on the electoral process conducted in Libya on 7 July. He informed the Council about the decision made by the National Transitional Council that the new constitution would not be written by the elected parliament, but by a Constitutional Commission comprising 60 members and representing the three historical regions of Libya, to be elected directly on a regional basis if the parliament agreed.

Sierra Leone

On 12 September 2011, the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL), Michael von der Schulenburg, briefed the Council and stated that Sierra Leone was achieving economic and social development in a peaceful and stable environment. The Permanent Representative of Canada, Guillermo Rishchynski, participated in the meeting in his capacity as Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone, Joseph Dauda, also delivered a statement.

In the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members expressed their support for Sierra Leone in its efforts to conduct credible, fair, peaceful and democratic elections in 2012, and commended the Peacebuilding Commission and UNIPSIL for their work in the country.

On 14 September, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2005 (2011), by which it extended the mandate of UNIPSIL for 12 months.

On 22 March 2012, prior to the end of his assignment to Sierra Leone, the Executive Representative briefed the Council on the Secretary-General's report on UNIPSIL (S/2012/160). He stated that the forthcoming elections in November would be a major test for the country's democracy. The Permanent Representative of Canada and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone also participated in the meeting. At the consultations of the whole that followed, members recognized the progress made in Sierra Leone to consolidate peace and security.

On 11 April, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/11), in which it reaffirmed its support for continuing efforts to consolidate peace in Sierra Leone and noted the steady progress achieved so far by the national authorities and people in a number of areas including national reconciliation, the promotion of gender equality and preparation for national and local elections on 17 November 2012. It also called upon the Government to ensure that its security forces remained committed to upholding human rights and applicable international law.

Somalia

On 10 August 2011, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia, Augustine Mahiga, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Catherine Bragg. The Special Representative said that the United Nations was making serious efforts to deal with the humanitarian situation which was causing deaths and displacement on a massive scale and was compounded by security challenges. At the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members called for enhancing efforts to meet the humanitarian crisis and for ensuring that transitional federal institutions implemented the road map. Some members also called on the Transitional Federal Government to intensify its counter-piracy efforts.

On 15 August, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it strongly supported the work of the Special Representative for Somalia in facilitating the consultative meeting held in Somalia from 4 to 6 September to discuss a road map of key tasks and priorities to be delivered over the following year.

The Council held a debate on 14 September on the situation in Somalia. The Special Representative briefed the Council and presented the report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/549). He explained there had been some positive developments and stated "the game has fundamentally changed", as the long-awaited consultative meeting on ending the transition had been convened from 4 to 6 September in Mogadishu, and the situation in the capital had improved following the withdrawal of Al-Shabaab two months earlier.

The Special Representative for Somalia of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Boubacar Gaoussou Diarra, expressed his appreciation for the invaluable support of the Council in creating an environment in Somalia conducive to the provision of humanitarian aid. The Prime Minister of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia, Abdiweli Mohamed Ali, reiterated his Government's commitment to placing priority on security, reconciliation and good governance, in accordance with the Kampala Accord and the road map adopted in Mogadishu, with the hope of establishing a permanent Government by August 2012.

Council members welcomed the signing of the Kampala Accord and the adoption of the road map to end the transition. They stressed the importance of political will on the part of the Somalis to accomplish the tasks on time, with the support of the international community. They also called for accountability and transparency on the part of leaders in that regard, and commended the role of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and its troop-contributing countries.

On 30 September, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2010 (2011), in which it authorized the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 31 October 2012, and requested the African Union to increase its force strength to 12,000 personnel.

The Council issued a statement to the press on 4 October, in which it condemned in the strongest terms a terrorist attack in Mogadishu, which resulted in more than 100 deaths and several injuries.

On 24 October, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2015 (2011), focused on the issue of the criminal prosecution of persons suspected of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia. The Council called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Programme and other international partners to further their efforts to support the development of domestic legislation, agreements and mechanisms that would allow the effective prosecution of suspected pirates, and the transfer and imprisonment of convicted pirates. It decided to continue its consideration, as a matter of urgency, without prejudice to any further steps to ensure that pirates are held accountable, of the establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region with substantial international participation and support.

On 31 October, the Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of Somali natural resources and waters (S/2011/661) and the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1950 (2010) (S/2011/662). He stated that the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia could be won only through an integrated strategy involving deterrence, security, the rule of law and development.

On 16 November, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea and Permanent Representative of India, Hardeep Singh Puri, on the Committee's work.

Following the issuance of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/662), on 22 November the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2020 (2011), in which it condemned all acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in the waters off the coast of Somalia and renewed for 12 months its authorizations granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia in the fight against such acts.

On 13 December, the Council heard a briefing by the Secretary-General on his visit to Somalia and the situation in the country. All city districts were now under the effective control of the Transitional Federal Government, with the support of AMISOM. The Secretary-General said that the security gains should be extended beyond Mogadishu and stressed that, despite some progress, important deadlines had been missed. The Council held consultations of the whole following the briefing.

The Council issued a statement to the press on 13 December, in which it called for faster implementation of the road map of key tasks and priorities to be completed by the transitional federal institutions before the current transitional arrangement ended in August 2012.

On 11 January 2012, the Council heard briefings from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Ramtane Lamamra, on the situation in Somalia, which included a briefing on AMISOM. The Council also heard statements from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya and Chair of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, Moses Wetangula, and the Minister of Defence of Uganda, Crispus Kiyonga. The Under-Secretary-General updated the Council on recent political, humanitarian and security developments. The Commissioner briefed the Council on the revised strategic concept for AMISOM that was endorsed by the Peace and Security Council. In addition to the statements made by Council members and the representative of the Peace and Security Council, the Council heard a statement from the representative of Burundi. The Council issued a statement to the press, in which it reiterated full support to AMISOM, and stressed the importance of predictable, reliable and timely resources for the Mission. The members noted the recommendations of 5 January on Somalia of the Peace and Security Council and the intention of the Secretary-General to submit a report, and underlined their intention to keep the situation under review. The members stressed their grave concern at the continuing dire humanitarian situation in Somalia and the famine affecting the country and took note of the protracted nature of the crisis.

After consultations of the whole held on 6 February on AMISOM, the Council on 22 February unanimously adopted resolution 2036 (2012), in which it reiterated its full support for the Djibouti peace process and the Transitional Federal Charter, which provide the framework for reaching a lasting political solution in Somalia, as well as its support for the Kampala Accord and the road map to end the transition. The Council requested the African Union to increase the AMISOM force strength from 12,000 to a maximum of 17,731 uniformed personnel, comprising troops and personnel of formed police units.

Also on 22 February, the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, Patricia O'Brien, presented to the Council the report of the Secretary-General on specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region (S/2012/50). The Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Yuri Fedotov, also participated in the meeting. The Under-Secretary-General said that the human cost of piracy off the coast of Somalia was incalculable, with killings and widespread hostage-taking, and presented a detailed proposal for the establishment of courts operating under national law, with international assistance, and with a focus on the prosecution of piracy cases. Members expressed their views on the matter and the report.

The Secretary-General briefed the Council in closed consultations on the situation in Somalia within the framework of his report on his visit to Addis Ababa.

On 5 March, the Council held an open debate on the situation in Somalia and the special report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/74), and was briefed by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative. Council members and representatives of several countries also participated. The President of the Council read out a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/4), in which the Council expressed its support for the progress made at the London Conference on Somalia held on 23 February 2012, which affirmed international support, progress on the political process, security, increasing stability, economic development and action to address terrorism, piracy and hostage-taking.

On 28 March, the Council was updated in consultations of the whole by the Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) on the work of the Committee.

In a statement to the press of 5 April, the members of the Council condemned, in the strongest terms, the terrorist attack that occurred in Mogadishu, on 4 April, which resulted in deaths and injury to innocent civilians.

On 15 May, Council members received briefings from the Special Representative and the President of Somalia, Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, after which they issued a statement to the press. Council members, among other aspects, noted that the political process in Somalia was at a critical phase, with only three months to go until the end of the transitional period on 20 August. The Council expressed its strong support for the joint letter of May 2012 from the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the United Nations.

On 24 July, the Committee Chair presented the final reports of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea. The Special Representative also briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on the progress made and the political developments concerning the transition process. Following the briefings the members had an exchange of views.

On 25 July, having received letters dated 11 July 2012 from the Committee Chair transmitting the reports of the Monitoring Group (S/2012/544 and S/2012/545), the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2060 (2012), by which it extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea until 25 August 2013.

On the same date, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it noted that the transition was at a decisive phase, with one month remaining until its end, and expressed serious concern on the deadlines recently agreed in Addis Ababa, Nairobi, and through the Garoowe process which continued to be missed. The Council reiterated its position that the transition must end on 20 August 2012, and urged the transitional federal institutions and the road map signatories (the Principals) to redouble their efforts to complete the road map tasks, and deliver on their commitments.

Sudan and South Sudan

The Council paid considerable attention to the Sudan and South Sudan, devoting meetings, press statements and resolutions to the security and humanitarian situation in various regions of the two countries. The newly established missions, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), as well as the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) were regularly considered by the Council. Regrettably, repeated incidents causing death and casualties among members of the United Nations peacekeeping operations occurred during the reporting period. The Council issued statements to the press strongly condemning these acts.

On 8 August 2011, the Council held consultations of the whole on the situations in the Sudan and South Sudan. The Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Alain Le Roy, and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, on the deployment of UNISFA, the deployment of UNMISS and the humanitarian situation in Abyei and Southern Kordofan.

On 19 August, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in Southern Kordofan. The Assistant

Secretary-General said that the United Nations would meet the deadline of 31 August to withdraw all main bodies of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS). The High Commissioner referred to facts documented in the report of her Office.

On 8 September, the Council held consultations of the whole on the Sudan and South Sudan, during which the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the process of liquidating UNMIS, the security situation in Abyei, and the progress made in the deployment of UNISFA. The briefing also covered the ongoing post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement negotiations between the Sudan and South Sudan, including the finalization of border management agreements. The Deputy Director of the Coordination and Response Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs updated the Council on the humanitarian situation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMISS, Hilde Johnson, briefed the Council by videoconference on the situation in South Sudan and the progress made in the start-up of the Mission.

On 29 September, during consultations of the whole, the Permanent Representative of Colombia, Néstor Osorio, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan, presented the 90-day report covering the Committee's activities from 21 June to 29 September 2011. Council members exchanged views on the activities of the Committee and expressed support for its work.

On 6 October, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, introduced the report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/603) on the situation in Abyei. He noted that the parties to the agreement of 20 June had not made significant progress in withdrawing their armed forces from Abyei, as they had committed themselves to do. Council members then proceeded to consultations of the whole on the situation in Abyei.

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council again on 25 October on the situation in Darfur, highlighting progress in the implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and the agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement. Council members continued their consideration of the subject in consultations of the whole.

The Council issued a statement to the press on 4 November regarding the situation in Abyei, deploring the failure of the Sudan Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army to redeploy their forces from the Abyei area and reiterating the need for both Governments to extend their full cooperation to UNISFA.

On 7 November the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the attack on a UNAMID patrol leading to the death of a peacekeeper and called on the Government of the Sudan to bring the perpetrators to justice.

On 11 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, Haile Menkerios, briefed the Council on north-south negotiations, discussions with key officials, the situation in South Sudan, and the fighting in the border regions. It was pointed out that to date a number of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement benchmarks and critical post-Agreement arrangements remained unresolved, continuing to be a source of tension between the Sudan and South Sudan. Council members went on to hold consultations of the whole.

On 15 November, the Special Representative presented to the Council the first quarterly report of the Secretary-General on UNMISS (S/2011/678), underlining its intervention in the emerging crisis in Jonglei as well as the support by the South Sudanese authorities and civil society to the Mission's actions. Nevertheless, she pointed out that the UNMISS status-of-forces agreement was not yet universally respected and that further meetings of the UNMISS-South Sudan joint mechanism were needed. She also covered the political progress, as well as the challenges still facing the new country, including corruption, human rights abuses, intercommunal violence, and rebel groups, and recommended that the UNMISS troop strength remain at its currently mandated level of 7,000 military personnel. The Under-Secretary-General updated the Council on the recent tensions on the Sudan-South Sudan border. The representatives of the Sudan and South Sudan made statements. The briefings were followed by consultations of the whole.

On 8 December, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the

work of UNISFA and noted that the security situation in the area of Abyei remained fragile. The representatives of the Sudan and South Sudan also addressed the Council.

On 14 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2024 (2011), by which it broadened the mandate of UNISFA to include assistance to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the process of border normalization as a whole, including through supporting the development of effective bilateral management mechanisms and facilitating liaisons and building mutual trust between the parties.

On 15 December, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court briefed the Council on the course of the Court's investigations regarding Darfur. He reiterated his call for the Sudan to transfer indicted suspects to the Court. The Permanent Representative of the Sudan made a statement. A private debate followed the briefing.

The following day, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) presented to the Council, during consultations of the whole, a 90-day report on the work of the Committee. Members of the Council underlined the need for maintaining the regime of the Darfur peace process at this critical juncture and to impose targeted sanctions on those who violated the arms embargo, impeded the peace process or staged attacks against UNAMID.

On 22 December, in unanimously adopting resolution 2032 (2011), the Council extended by five months the mandate of UNISFA and stressed that the mission's ability to do its work effectively would depend on the implementation by the Sudan and South Sudan of earlier agreements.

On 5 January 2012, the Council held consultations of the whole on the situation in South Sudan. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on intercommunal fighting in Jonglei State. The Council issued a statement to the press on 9 January expressing deep concern at the reports of casualties in Jonglei State. Members deplored the loss of life and livelihood of persons affected by the violence, and emphasized the primary responsibility of the Government of South Sudan.

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations updated the Council on 11 January on the work of UNAMID, highlighting the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in Darfur, particularly in the north. The representatives of the Sudan and South Sudan both delivered statements during the meeting.

On 17 January, the Council received briefings during consultations of the whole from the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on her recent visit to the Sudan, and from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Antonio Guterres.

The Council met in consultations of the whole on 30 January to receive a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations regarding UNMISS troop levels, pursuant to resolution 1996 (2011). In view of the prevailing security and humanitarian threats in South Sudan, the Assistant Secretary-General relayed the Secretary-General's view that the 7,000 troop level was required and should not be reduced to 6,000.

On 8 February, the Secretary-General briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on the situation in the Sudan and South Sudan as part of the report on his visit to Addis Ababa. He commended the progress achieved in the Darfur peace process and said he expected the Government of the Sudan to show the same willingness to end the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States, pursuing an inclusive constitutional review. The Secretary-General expressed his deep concern regarding the growing humanitarian crisis in the border States.

The Council held consultations of the whole on 9 February. Following the presentation of his report on the activities of UNISFA, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations informed the Council of serious violations of the agreement of 20 June 2011, namely the operations of unauthorized troops in Abyei, which constituted an obstacle for the effective deployment of the police force of Abyei.

On 10 February, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) updated the Council during consultations of the whole on violations of the embargo, the attacks against UNAMID forces, the various restrictions imposed on the Panel of Experts and the expiration of its mandate. Subsequent discussions led to the adoption on

17 February of resolution 2035 (2012), by which the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts for one year.

Also on 10 February, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on South Sudan, on the humanitarian situation of displaced persons due to fighting between different rebel groups and communities and the impact of the reduction of oil production and export.

In a statement to the press of 14 February, the Council expressed its deep and growing alarm with the rising levels of malnutrition and food insecurity in some areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States in the Sudan. The members called upon the Government of the Sudan to allow immediate access to United Nations personnel, including access to conduct a needs assessment.

On 29 February, the Council held consultations of the whole and received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who explained the tense situation between the Sudan and South Sudan.

On 6 March, the President read out a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/5), in which the Council expressed grave concern about reports of repeated incidents of cross-border violence between the Sudan and South Sudan, including troop movements, support to proxy forces, and aerial bombardments, and viewed the situation as a serious threat to international peace and security. The Council urged the two countries to implement and respect the letter and spirit of their memorandum of understanding on non-aggression and cooperation of 10 February, which was agreed under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. The representatives of the Sudan and South Sudan made statements.

The Council held consultations of the whole on 15 March, during which the Special Representative for South Sudan briefed the members on the situation in South Sudan.

On 21 March, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) presented the three-month report on the Committee's work and the recommendations of the Panel of Experts.

In a statement to the press of 27 March, members expressed their concern regarding military clashes in the region bordering the Sudan and South Sudan. The Council demanded that all parties cease military operations in the border areas and put an end to the cycle of violence, and that the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan take no action to undermine the security and stability of the other country.

After consultations of the whole on 11 April on the work of UNISFA and the situation in the Sudan, the Council on 12 April adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/12), in which it expressed its deep and growing alarm at the escalating conflict between the Sudan and South Sudan.

In consultations of the whole on 24 April, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan and the Special Representative for South Sudan briefed the Council on the situation in the Sudan and South Sudan, in particular on the events in the town of Heglig.

On 26 April, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the situation in Darfur and presented the 90-day progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2012/231). In the report, the Secretary-General welcomed the establishment of the Darfur Regional Authority as well as the creation of the National Human Rights Commission and appointment of a Prosecutor for the Special Court for Darfur.

On 2 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2046 (2012), in which it expressed support for many elements of the African Union communiqué of 24 April. In particular, it called on the Sudan and South Sudan to resume negotiations to resolve key outstanding issues and to take concrete actions to de-escalate their conflict, including, inter alia, the immediate cessation of all hostilities, unconditional withdrawal of their security forces from the other side's territory, establishment within one week of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mission and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, cessation of any support to rebel groups fighting against the other country, and the redeployment of both sides from Abyei. The Council also decided that the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) should fully cooperate with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Chair of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to come to a negotiated settlement of

the situation in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States. It strongly urged both the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N to accept the tripartite proposal of the African Union, the United Nations and the League of Arab States for the provision of humanitarian aid to civilians in both Government- and rebel-controlled territories. In the event of the parties' failure to comply with the resolution, the Council expressed its intention to take appropriate measures under Article 41 of the Charter as necessary.

On 16 May, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan on the compliance of the two countries with the provisions of resolution 2046 (2012).

On 17 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2047 (2012), by which it extended the mandate of UNISFA for six months.

On 31 May, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole on the compliance of the Sudan and South Sudan with resolution 2046 (2012) by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan.

On 5 June, the Council was briefed at a public meeting by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court on his fifteenth report pursuant to resolution 1593 (2005). The Permanent Representative of the Sudan also made a statement. Council members exchanged views in consultations.

On 14 June, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the implementation of resolution 2046 (2012) and the African Union road map. The Council issued a statement to the press on 18 June, commending the progress made by both parties in implementing the requirements of the resolution and expressing strong concern about delays.

On 18 June, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Head of Mission and Force Commander of UNISFA, Lieutenant General Tadesse Werede Tesfay, on the situation in Abyei and the work of UNISFA.

On 21 June, in consultations of the whole, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) presented to the Council the 90-day report on the work of the Committee.

On 28 June, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan on the implementation of resolution 2046 (2012) and the African Union road map, and the Deputy Director of the Coordination and Response Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on the humanitarian situation in the Sudan, especially in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States.

On 29 June, the Council held a meeting in private with the countries contributing troops to UNMISS at which the Special Representative for South Sudan delivered a briefing, followed by an exchange of views.

On 3 July the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in the Sudan and South Sudan. She referred to the consequences of the failure of the Sudan and South Sudan to resolve outstanding elements of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for the human rights of civilians, particularly those living in the border areas. She welcomed the withdrawal from the Abyei area of the South Sudanese and Sudanese Armed Forces. Following her remarks, members of the Council had an exchange of views.

On 5 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2057 (2012), by which it extended the mandate of UNMISS until 15 July 2013. While underlining the priorities of protecting civilians, together with a strategy entailing early warning and response, the Council kept the mandate of UNMISS unchanged. The representative of South Sudan made a statement after the adoption of the resolution.

On 10 July, the Council heard a briefing in consultations of the whole by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who made an assessment of the implementation of resolution 2046 (2012). He reported a reduction in hostilities and informed the Council on the implementation of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone.

On 18 July, the Council, pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), held a private meeting with the countries contributing troops to UNAMID. The Director of the Africa I Division of the Department of Peacekeeping

Operations, Margaret Carey, briefed the Council. An exchange of views followed her briefing.

On 24 July, the Council was briefed by the Joint Special Representative of the African Union and the United Nations for Darfur, Ibrahim Gambari. Introducing the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2012/548), the Joint Special Representative underlined that the signatories of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the international community are responsible for the full application of its provisions. He indicated that important political steps had been taken, including the establishment of the Darfur Regional Authority, as required by the Doha Document. He recognized improvements on the ground, but at the same time he reported some incidents. The representative of the Sudan made a statement.

On 26 July, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan on the latest developments; this was the sixth briefing since the adoption of resolution 2046 (2012). While inflammatory rhetoric had decreased and there were still sporadic hostilities, he estimated that the political will was concentrated on advancing and facing the most sensitive pending issues, with the support of the African Union High-level Panel.

On 31 July, the Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2012/548), adopted resolution 2063 (2012) by 14 votes, with 1 abstention. By the resolution the Council extended the mandate of UNAMID for a further period of 12 months, until 31 July 2013, welcomed the Secretary-General's recommendation, and decided that uniformed personnel would be reconfigured so that UNAMID would consist of up to 16,200 military personnel and 2,310 police. The representatives of Azerbaijan, Guatemala and Pakistan made statements after the vote. The representative of the Sudan made a statement in which he expressed his views on the resolution.

Western Sahara

On 26 October 2011, the Council, in consultations of the whole, was briefed by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, Christopher Ross, who stated that the peace process remained deadlocked after several rounds of negotiations. The two parties had continued to maintain their mutually exclusive positions and to reject each other's proposals as a basis for future negotiations. They had, however, reached agreement on the subsidiary issues of natural resources, demining, education, health and environment. Council members called upon the parties to demonstrate further political will and to remain committed to the negotiation process.

On 12 April 2012, the Council held a meeting with the countries contributing troops to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

Following consultations of the whole on 17 April to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2012/197), the Council on 24 April unanimously adopted resolution 2044 (2012), by which it extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 April 2013.

Peace consolidation in West Africa

On 16 January 2012, the Council received a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), Said Djinnit, then met in consultations of the whole to consider the six-monthly report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNOWA (S/2011/811). The Special Representative stated the situation in West Africa had seen positive developments and the subregion witnessed no recurrence of open conflict, and tensions related to internal institutional or political crises had decreased in both number and intensity. In addition, countries of the subregion had held elections that were judged credible, thereby averting potential electoral crises and any resulting destabilization. The Special Representative stated that the situation continued to call for caution. He noted that, while the countries of West Africa had been spared violent conflicts and crises during the recent period, they had nevertheless had to tackle a re-emergence of transborder threats.

Council members expressed their support for UNOWA and the Special Representative's continued cooperation with the region towards fulfilling the Office's mandate. On 11 May, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Special Representative on the situation in Guinea-Bissau and Mali; he said that West Africa was experiencing a

difficult security situation with a variety of different problems. The members raised the importance of tackling these problems with a comprehensive, coordinated and united approach and stressed the need to strengthen institutions and democratic mechanisms as well as dialogue with the African Union and other regional organizations.

The Council conducted a mission to West Africa from 18 to 24 May 2012. On 31 May, the Permanent Representatives of the United States, France and South Africa briefed the Council on the mission's visit to Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone, during which members reviewed top issues including the future of United Nations peacekeeping missions in West Africa, security and the rule of law, refugees, illicit drug traffic, youth unemployment and disputed land ownership.

On 11 July, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/510), introduced by the Special Representative. The Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime also briefed the Council on the activities of UNOWA and recent developments in the region. The Special Representative made reference to the fragile situation in the subregion, given the political instability in Mali and Guinea-Bissau. He emphasized that international assistance in support of regional efforts would be necessary to confront a precarious security situation and a wave of cross-border and interconnected threats, including seizures of power, armed insurrection, piracy, terrorist activities and drug traffic. He reported the deterioration in the humanitarian situation in the Sahel, augmented by confrontations in the north of Mali, the effects of the Libyan conflict and the presence of terrorist groups. He reiterated the importance of implementing a comprehensive strategy for the region. The Special Representative underlined the importance of renewal of the regional action plan against organized crime and drug trafficking adopted by UNOWA, and of putting into force a regional strategy against piracy. He expressed his hope that the summit of the African Union, being held at that moment in Addis Ababa, would be the opportunity to advance in this respect. The Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reported the increase in the illicit drug traffic in western Africa and its negative effects on governance and on the economic and social development of the countries in the region. This briefing was followed by consultations of the whole.

Peace and security in Africa

Eritrea

On 30 November 2011, the Council held consultations of the whole to discuss additional sanctions for Eritrea and Eritrea's request for its President, Isaias Afweri, to address the Council.

On 5 December, the Council adopted resolution 2023 (2011), by which it reinforced the Eritrean sanctions regime and expanded the mandate of the Monitoring Group re-established by resolution 2002 (2011). The Council condemned the violations by Eritrea of resolutions 1907 (2009), 1862 (2009) and 1844 (2008) by providing continued support to armed opposition groups, including Al-Shabaab, engaged in undermining peace and reconciliation in Somalia and the region; called upon the parties to peacefully resolve their disputes; and called upon all States, in particular those of the region, to ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo under resolution 1907 (2009).

The Council heard statements via videoconference by the President of Djibouti, Ismael Omar Guelleh; the President of Somalia, Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed; the Prime Minister of Ethiopia and Chair of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), Meles Zenawi; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya, Moses Wetangula; and the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the African Union, Mull Katende.

Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea

On 30 August 2011, the Council issued a statement to the press on piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Guinea, off the coast of West Africa, following a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on 23 August. Members expressed concern over the increase in piracy, armed robbery at sea and reports of hostage-taking in the Gulf of Guinea, noting the need for regional coordination and leadership in developing a strategy to address this threat. In the statement, the Council noted the intention of the Secretary-General to deploy a United Nations assessment mission.

The Council held a briefing on 19 October on the growing problem of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea. In his address, the Secretary-General commended the States in the Gulf of Guinea and their partners for working together to deal with this. He noted that the

forthcoming assessment mission would examine the scope of the threat, as well as the capacity of the countries of the West African subregion to ensure maritime safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea. The ECOWAS Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security, Mahamane Touré; the Deputy Executive Secretary for Political Affairs of the Gulf of Guinea Commission, Florentina Adenike Ukonga; and the Permanent Representative of Benin, on behalf of the countries of the Gulf of Guinea, also addressed the Council.

On 31 October, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2018 (2011), by which it condemned all acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea committed off the coast of the States of the Gulf of Guinea.

On 27 February 2012, the Council held a debate on piracy in the Gulf of Guinea further to the report of the assessment mission on the subject. The debate included presentations by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs; the Special Representative of the Chair of the ECOWAS Commission, Abdel Fatau Musah; the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Gulf of Guinea Commission, Florentina Adenike Ukonga; and the Minister of State in charge of National Defence of Benin, Issifou Kogui N'Douro. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Togo presided. At the meeting, the Council approved the mission's recommendation to urgently elaborate an integrated regional strategy to fight piracy.

On 29 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2039 (2012), in which it urged the States of the Gulf of Guinea to convene a summit to develop a common maritime security strategy that would include a legal framework for the prosecution of persons engaged in piracy.

Report of the assessment mission on the impact of the Libyan crisis on the Sahel region

On 16 December 2011, during the monthly "horizon-scanning" briefing in consultations of the whole, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs informed the Council on the status of the inter-agency assessment mission jointly dispatched by the United Nations and the African Union to the Sahel region to assess the impact of the Libyan crisis on four countries in that region.

On 26 January 2012, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on the report of the assessment mission. At their request, the delegations of Chad, Mali and the Niger participated in the meeting. The Under-Secretary-General highlighted structural problems in the Sahel region, which were already in existence prior to the crisis in Libya. He briefed Council members on the myriad of challenges in the region, which included the exodus of migrant workers fleeing Libya and proliferation of weapons from Libya and which exacerbated existing problems such as terrorist activities by Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime.

On 31 January, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it welcomed the collaborative efforts of the United Nations and the African Union, as well as the closed consultations conducted by the mission with the States concerned to identify their needs.

The impact of transnational organized crime on peace, security and stability in West Africa and the Sahel region

On 21 February 2012, the Council held a public debate chaired by the President of Togo, Faure Essozimna Gnassingbé, and heard presentations by the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and ministers representative of 40 delegations.

During the debate, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/2), in which it expressed concern about the serious threats to international peace and stability, in particular in West Africa and the Sahel region, posed by transnational organized crime, including illicit weapons and drug trafficking, piracy and armed robbery at sea, as well as terrorism. The Council acknowledged the importance of system-wide United Nations action to offer coherent and coordinated responses to those threats.

Mali

On 10 February 2012, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs gave a briefing on the impact of actions carried out in Mali by an armed group allegedly affiliated to the Mouvement national pour la libération de l'Azawad, which was seeking the independence of the north and had caused the movement of 15,000 displaced persons and refugees.

On 6 March, in consultations of the whole, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed

the Council on the intensification of fighting in Mali, which had led to a deterioration in the humanitarian situation and increased political tension.

On 26 March, in a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/7), the Council strongly condemned the forcible seizure of power from the democratically elected Government of Mali by some elements of the Malian armed forces, and in this regard recalled its press statement of 22 March 2012. The Council condemned the acts initiated and carried out by mutinous troops against the democratically elected Government and demanded that they cease all violence and return to their barracks. The Council called for the restoration of constitutional order and the holding of elections as previously scheduled.

On 3 April, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the efforts of ECOWAS to promote the return to full civilian authority and the effective re-establishment of constitutional order.

On 4 April, the President read out a statement (S/PRST/2012/9), in which the Council reiterated its strong condemnation of the forcible seizure of power from the democratically elected Government of Mali by elements of the Malian armed forces, called on the mutineers to ensure the safety and security of all Malian officials and demanded the immediate release of those detained.

On 9 April, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it acknowledged the framework agreement, providing for a series of steps for the restoration of constitutional order in Mali, between the perpetrators of the coup d'état in Mali and the mediation of ECOWAS signed on 6 April. The Council urged all concerned Malian stakeholders to implement this agreement immediately. Members expressed deep concern at the increased terrorist threat in the north of Mali due to the presence among the rebels of members of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, and reiterated their serious concern over the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation.

In a statement to the press of 18 June, the Council provided information on its meeting with a high-level delegation from ECOWAS on 15 June to discuss the situation in Mali. The members of the Council took note of the request formulated by ECOWAS and the African Union for a Security Council mandate authorizing the deployment of an ECOWAS stabilization force in order to ensure the protection of Malian State institutions and assist in upholding the territorial integrity of Mali and in combating terrorism.

On 5 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2056 (2012), in which it adopted measures on the different aspects of the current crisis in Mali.

Americas

Haiti

On 14 September 2011, the Council held a private meeting with the countries contributing troops to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of MINUSTAH, Mariano Fernández, briefed the Council.

On 16 September, the Council held a debate, during which the Special Representative said that Haiti had witnessed a historic event in the peaceful transfer of power from one democratically elected President to another from a different political party; he cautioned however that the transition was not without difficulties. He stated that the security situation in the country was calm but fragile, citing the assassination of a MINUSTAH sergeant in Port-au-Prince as an example of security challenges. Council members noted the improvement in the humanitarian situation in Haiti, and called for the redoubling of efforts to house the thousands of internally displaced people still in camps.

On 14 October, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2012 (2011), by which it extended the MINUSTAH mandate for 12 months. The Council endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General to reduce overall force levels based on an assessment of the security situation on the ground.

From 13 to 16 February 2012, the Council undertook a mission to Haiti to review the post-earthquake reconstruction efforts, survey the work of MINUSTAH, examine the security situation and assess the consolidation of democracy. On 28 February, the Permanent Representative of the United States, Susan Rice, in her capacity as Head of the mission to Haiti, briefed the Council on the mission.

On 8 March, the Special Representative presented to the Council the most recent report of the Secretary-General on MINUSTAH (S/2012/128) and an assessment of developments in Haiti. The Permanent

Representatives of nine countries were invited to participate in the meeting, along with the Head of the delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Thomas Mayr-Harting.

On 15 March, Council members met in consultations of the whole to exchange views and observations on the Security Council visit to Haiti from 13 to 16 February.

Middle East

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

The Council was briefed in consultations of the whole on 19 August 2011 by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, on the situation following a series of terrorist attacks in southern Israel.

On 25 August, the Council was briefed on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who noted that differences between Israelis and Palestinians remained profound and expressed the hope that the international community would be able to shape a legitimate and balanced way forward to help the parties to resume meaningful negotiations that would realize the two-State solution. He also noted that the achievements of the Palestinian Authority in terms of State-building and security and economic improvement must be consolidated and bolstered. He pointed out that Israel had announced a series of new settlement expansions in the West Bank, with some 5,200 units planned in East Jerusalem and 277 units approved for the Ariel settlement. Turning to Gaza, he said that the living conditions of the population there remained a priority for the United Nations. In the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members called on the Palestinian and Israeli sides to refrain from taking unilateral actions that might jeopardize the peace process.

On 27 September, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. The Prime Minister of Lebanon, Najib Mikati, presided over the meeting and made brief introductory remarks in his national capacity. He stated that the "winds of change" in the Middle East had ushered in a "Palestinian spring" that had led to the formal submission by Palestine of an application for membership in the United Nations. He called for an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands, as laid out in the Arab Peace Initiative. The Under-Secretary-General stated that it was not easy to chart a way forward, as the Palestinian and Israeli positions remained far apart. He added that the efforts of the Quartet and the expected proposals of the parties could help to resume negotiations. He summarized the Quartet statement of 23 September, explaining that the goals would be to make substantial progress within six months, to convene an international conference in Moscow at the appropriate time, and to reach an agreement no later than the end of 2012. The Under-Secretary-General referred to the Palestinian application for membership in the United Nations, and noted that the matter was before the Council. He underlined the institutional readiness of the Palestinian Authority to run a State. In the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members called on the Palestinian and Israeli sides to refrain from taking unilateral actions that might jeopardize the peace process. Some Council members supported the application of Palestine for full membership in the United Nations, and stressed the need to stop all settlement activities and resume negotiations, while other members voiced their opposition to the application of Palestine, and stressed that the two-State solution could be achieved only through direct negotiations.

On 24 October, the Council held an open debate on the situation in the Middle East, during which it heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who told the Council that the recent exchange of prisoners between the Israelis and the Palestinians marked a significant humanitarian breakthrough. He encouraged the parties to display equal determination in the search for a lasting solution to the Middle East problem. Noting the Quartet statement of 23 September, he urged the parties to refrain from provocations and to be ready to offer serious proposals on borders and security for negotiation in order to avoid the deepening of the impasse. Statements were made by the Permanent Representative of Israel and the Permanent Observer for Palestine. Several Member States expressed views on the Palestinian application for admission to United Nations membership which was under consideration by the Council.

On 21 November, the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal

Representative of the Secretary-General, Robert Serry, briefed the Council. He noted that provocations continued to damage confidence, making resuming negotiations very difficult. He stressed the need to find a meaningful diplomatic way forward, including in the framework of the Quartet's statement of 23 September, stating that both parties would have to show flexibility and responsibility. He also referred to the situation in Gaza and southern Israel, which had once again witnessed dangerous violence after rocket fire by militants and Israeli strikes, and noted that preserving calm in Gaza and southern Israel continued to be crucial for improvements there and for the overall political atmosphere.

In consultations of the whole Council members expressed both their support for the efforts of the Quartet and their concern over the lack of progress in negotiations and the troubling developments on the ground, in particular Israel's continued settlement activity and decision to withhold payments of tax revenues to the Palestinian Authority. They supported the Special Coordinator's appeal for a de-escalation of the situation and reiterated the need for all parties to abstain from provocative actions and to resume meaningful direct negotiations. Some delegations reaffirmed their support for Palestine's admission to the United Nations, while others recalled the lack of unanimity on the issue and proposed an intermediate step by upgrading the status of Palestine in the General Assembly to that of an observer State. Some members opined that there were no alternatives to direct negotiations between the parties.

On 29 November, the President delivered a statement on behalf of Council members on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

On 12 December, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and the Palestinian territory.

On 20 December, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs delivered a briefing on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. He stressed that the realization of a two-State solution had not advanced, and that violent incidents were erupting at a worrisome rate. He outlined the efforts undertaken by the Quartet to help the parties to resume direct talks. At the consultations of the whole that followed, members of the Council stressed the importance of resuming Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, and condemned unilateral actions, in particular the construction of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, which undermined the Quartet's efforts towards a negotiable solution of the conflict.

On 18 January 2012, in consultations of the whole, the Council received a briefing on the humanitarian situation in the occupied Palestinian territory from the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. She highlighted the humanitarian impact of all settlement activity, as well as the escalation of violence by settlers, and the dire humanitarian situation in Gaza.

On 24 January, the Council held an open debate on the situation in the Middle East including the Palestinian question, and was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments with regard to the peace talks between Palestine and Israel, and specifically the recent meetings between the parties as facilitated by Jordan. Following the briefing, the Permanent Observer of Palestine and the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed the Council. All Council members, 24 representatives of non-member States and the representative of the European Union made statements. Statements were also made on behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Union, the Group of African States and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

On 8 February, the Secretary-General briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on his visit to the Middle East and among other things the Palestinian-Israeli peace process. He said that he had urged the parties to remain engaged and to submit comprehensive proposals on territory and security to create an environment conducive to negotiations. He recalled the recent Palestinian reconciliation efforts through the Fatah-Hamas agreement, and said that the two tracks — reconciliation and negotiations with Israel — need not be mutually exclusive. He stated that while in the West Bank he noticed concrete signs of institutional development fundamental for the functioning of a future State, but opined that the situation in Gaza was unsustainable.

On 28 February, the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. He said that talks between the parties that had started in Amman on 3 January had stalled and that the United Nations believed that the framework set by the Quartet in its statement of 23 September 2011 remained relevant. The Under-Secretary-General referred to the Palestinian requirements for restarting the negotiations. He called on the parties to use the coming period to refocus on the need to exchange proposals on territory and security.

On 12 March, the Council held a ministerial-level open debate on the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East". The debate was chaired by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, and was attended by the Foreign Ministers of France, Germany, Guatemala, Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The Secretary-General briefed the Council. He highlighted the remarkable changes in Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Yemen, and stressed the need for dialogue in Bahrain. Transformation had been spontaneous and home-grown, but it involved a great deal of human suffering and loss of life. He set out five principles concerning the Arab Spring, namely, (i) the implementation of meaningful reform; (ii) plural societies that protected the rights of minorities; (iii) women's right to make decisions about the political future; (iv) opportunities for youth; and (v) peace between Israel and Palestine. The region would also benefit from an end to tensions rooted in concerns over the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the Syrian Arab Republic, the Secretary-General noted that what began as a peaceful call for freedom had descended into a spiral of violence and uncertainty.

On the Arab Spring, most Council members welcomed positive and home-grown change in the region and stressed the importance of appropriate international assistance to countries in transition. Most members stressed the importance of national ownership of change; that change could not be dictated or imposed from the outside; and that economic and political reform had to go hand in hand. Many Council members said that progress in the region would be incomplete without a sustainable solution to the Palestinian question. On the Syrian Arab Republic, most Council members expressed deep concern at the deteriorating situation and said that the time had come for the Council to speak with one voice on the issue.

On 27 March, the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process briefed the Council at a public meeting. Council members then discussed the matter further in consultations of the whole. The Special Coordinator noted that there was a dangerous combination of lack of political progress, instability and violence on the ground, and an increasingly precarious situation for the Palestinian Authority. The parties, he said, had not found sufficient common ground to resume direct negotiations. He noted that it was essential for the Quartet to assume its responsibilities when it met on 11 April, and that it needed to direct collective efforts towards overcoming gaps.

During the consultations of the whole, the Special Coordinator pointed out that very little was happening and uncertainty was growing, and that the positions of the parties were far apart. He said that Israel was very unlikely to present proposals on borders and security, and that there was no prospect of serious talks until the end of the year. The challenge for the Quartet on 11 April, he said, was to chart a way forward that kept the prospect of a two-State solution alive. He expressed concern that the principles underlying the two-State solution were being eroded. Some members said that the Council should encourage the parties to resume dialogue and to take tangible steps to improve the climate, and suggested that a visit by the Security Council to both Palestine and Israel could be of value.

During the Council's open debate on the item on 23 April, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs said that achieving peace for Israelis and Palestinians was "an undiminished priority". He highlighted the Quartet meeting in Washington on 11 April and noted that the delivery of a letter from the President of the Palestinian Authority, Mahmoud Abbas, to the Prime Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, on 17 April was a positive step.

On 29 May, the Council received a briefing at an open meeting from the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, followed by consultations of the whole. He warned that if current opportunities were not seized, a dangerous "one-State" solution could result. He expressed hope that the parties would find a way forward to substantive talks in the coming months. Turning to Gaza, he stressed that the

reconstruction and economic growth in the Gaza Strip remained fundamental objectives of the United Nations.

On 19 June, during a briefing on developments in the Middle East, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs stressed that sporadic clashes, military operations and announcements of settlement construction in the West Bank by Israel were challenging the positive environment created by recent fragile forward steps in the Israeli-Palestinian talks. He noted that Quartet envoys, after meeting in Brussels on 15 June, agreed that there was an urgent need for the parties to continue to pursue the present efforts towards resumed dialogue and substantive negotiations, adding that it was time for them to take the necessary steps towards that goal. During consultations of the whole that followed, members of the Council stressed the importance of resuming Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, and encouraged both sides to keep direct contact so as to maintain the positive momentum for the resumed dialogue and negotiations.

The question of the Palestinian invitation to the Security Council to undertake a mission to the region was considered under "Other matters" in consultations of the whole on 11 and 29 June.

On 2 July, the Council held consultations of the whole and was briefed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in the Palestinian territory. She mentioned that Israel's blockade of the Gaza Strip was causing severe limitations on basic rights, and had nearly eliminated prospects for Gaza's economic development, resulting in an unnecessary dependency on humanitarian assistance. At the same time, she condemned the indiscriminate rocket firing from Gaza as a blatant violation of international law. Members of the Council expressed concern and many condemned the steady expansion of Israeli settlements and said these practices are illegal under international law, along with the firing of rockets from Gaza. Some Council members expressed the urgent need for a genuine dialogue between the parties.

On 25 July, the Council held an open debate on the Middle East. The Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process briefed the Council. He indicated that June had been characterized by quiet direct exchanges between the parties in an attempt to reach agreement on a package of measures that would create an environment conducive to restarting talks and pave the way for high-level contacts. He mentioned that Quartet envoys had remained in close contact with each other and the parties, and there had been a number of high-level visits. Council members, the Permanent Observer of Palestine, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel, the Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and 22 more delegations took part in the debate.

Council members stressed the importance of resuming Israeli-Palestinian dialogue and negotiations. Some members condemned the construction of settlements in Palestinian territory. There was a call by some Council members for vigorous diplomatic action to attain lasting peace in the region based on the two-State solution, and building upon previous agreements and obligations. Various members emphasized the Quartet's role in supporting the parties in their efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Lebanon

On 16 August 2011, the Council held a private meeting with countries contributing troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber, briefed the Council.

On 23 August, the Council held consultations of the whole on UNIFIL. In his briefing to the Council, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations emphasized that the primary responsibility for ensuring the freedom of movement of UNIFIL lay with the Government of Lebanon. Council members remarked that, although UNIFIL had prevented large-scale violations of the ceasefire along the Blue Line, some incidents had caused concern. They deplored attacks against peacekeepers and called upon the Lebanese authorities to bring those responsible to justice. They also urged Israel to withdraw from northern Ghajar and respect the sovereignty of Lebanon. The need to fully implement resolution 1701 (2006) was stressed, including the need to disarm armed groups outside the control of the Government of Lebanon.

On 25 August, during a briefing on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs

highlighted several security incidents in Lebanon which were of concern, including the targeting, on 26 July, of a convoy of UNIFIL outside the city of Saida, in which five peacekeepers were injured.

On 30 August, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2004 (2011), by which it decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL until 31 August 2012. The Permanent Representative of Lebanon reaffirmed his Government's commitment to the full implementation of resolution 1701 (2006), and thanked UNIFIL and troop-contributing countries. He criticized the disproportionate use of force by Israel against unarmed demonstrators and the continuous violations by Israel of Lebanese airspace and sovereignty and called for their immediate cessation. The Permanent Representative of Israel welcomed the adoption of the resolution and stressed that more efforts were needed for full implementation of the provisions of resolution 1701 (2006), including disarming and disbanding Hizbullah and other militias.

On 27 September, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Prime Minister of Lebanon, Najib Mikati, presided over the meeting and made brief introductory remarks in his national capacity. He condemned the attacks against UNIFIL, reaffirmed the commitment of Lebanon to the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006), and called on Israel to end its violations of Lebanese sovereignty. He reaffirmed the commitment of Lebanon to respect all international resolutions, including those related to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. The Under-Secretary-General stated that the situation in the UNIFIL area remained generally stable. He noted that the freedom of movement of the force had been impeded in an incident on 13 September that had resulted in minor injury to a UNIFIL soldier. He added that Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace continued on an almost daily basis. Council members welcomed the affirmation by the Prime Minister that Lebanon would respect its obligations under the relevant international resolutions, including those related to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, and expressed support for the efforts of UNIFIL and the Lebanese army in maintaining security and stability.

The Council was briefed in consultations of the whole on 27 October by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004), Terje Roed-Larsen, who lamented the lack of progress in the implementation of the remaining provisions of the resolution, including border delineation, disarmament of militia groups, and violations of Lebanon's territorial integrity and airspace. Council members reaffirmed their call to respect Lebanon's sovereignty, and urged neighbouring countries to refrain from violating Lebanon's territorial integrity.

On 29 November, the Council held consultations of the whole on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006). The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the seventeenth report of the Secretary-General. They spoke of the recent developments in the UNIFIL area of operation, including the violation of resolution 1701 (2006) the previous evening when at least two rockets were launched from the area of Rumaysh in Lebanon into northern Israel and the Israel Defense Forces retaliated with artillery fire. Council members commended UNIFIL for its role and work, condemned the attacks against the United Nations peacekeepers in May and June and expressed concern about incidents restricting freedom of movement of UNIFIL staff within the area of operations. Members recalled that the safety and security of the mission's personnel is integral to the effective execution of its tasks, and that the primary responsibility for ensuring freedom of movement for UNIFIL lies with the Lebanese authorities. Council members regretted the lack of progress in the implementation of the resolution and expressed concern about the impact on Lebanon of developments in the Syrian Arab Republic. Council members welcomed the continuing close cooperation between UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces, including in matters pertaining to the strategic review, and valued the tripartite mechanism as an instrument for addressing security and military operational issues.

On 9 December, the Council agreed on a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack against a UNIFIL convoy near Tyre, Lebanon, which had injured five United Nations peacekeepers of the French battalion and two civilians. The members of the Council also called on all parties to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of UNIFIL and other United Nations personnel.

On 8 February 2012, the Secretary-General briefed the Council during consultations of the whole on his visit to Beirut as part of his trip to the Middle East. He said that he had discussed, among other things, his intent to extend the mandate of the Special Tribunal for three more years.

On 28 February, during a briefing on the situation in the Middle East by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Council members were informed that on 23 February the Secretary-General had renewed the mandate of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon for three more years, effective 1 March 2012. The Under-Secretary-General stressed that the Syrian crisis remained a source of tension in Lebanon and expressed his concern regarding the border between the two countries.

On 21 March, the Special Coordinator of the Secretary-General for Lebanon, Derek Plumbly, briefed the Council on resolution 1701 (2006). He said that the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to affect Lebanon as evidenced by deaths on the border and the increased numbers of refugees, and that the demarcation of the Blue Line continued during the reporting period. He called for the National Dialogue to reconvene, and for Israel to withdraw from northern Ghajar. He also called for the dismantling of the bases of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command and Fatah-Intifada in Lebanon.

On 8 May, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General briefed the Council in consultations of the whole and introduced the fifteenth semi-annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1559 (2004) (S/2012/244).

On 29 May, the Council received a briefing at an open meeting from the Special Coordinator for Lebanon, followed by consultations of the whole. He noted that the situation in the UNIFIL area of operations remained generally quiet, with Israel conducting agreed-upon work on a barrier near a sensitive area south of the Blue Line.

On 17 July, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Special Coordinator and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006). The Special Coordinator emphasized the important role that UNIFIL played in maintaining stability across the Blue Line. He emphasized that Palestinian commemoration events had been conducted peacefully. He pointed out that the Israel Defense Forces continued their occupation of part of the village of Ghajar and the adjacent area north of the Blue Line, in violation of resolution 1701 (2006). He noted that there were isolated obstructions to the freedom of movement of UNIFIL, which on one occasion (10 April) had endangered the safety and security of UNIFIL personnel, causing minor injuries to one UNIFIL staff member. He stressed the need for all parties to fully respect the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Lebanon, in accordance with resolutions 1559 (2004), 1680 (2006) and 1701 (2006).

On 18 July, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it emphasized the need to fully implement resolutions 1701 (2006), 1559 (2004) and other relevant resolutions. Council members expressed grave concern over repeated incidents of cross-border fire, incursions, abductions and arms trafficking across the Lebanese-Syrian border, as well as other border violations.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

On 13 December 2011, the Council held a meeting with countries contributing troops to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing by the team leader of the Middle East and Western Sahara integrated operational team of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Susan Allee.

On 20 December, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council during consultations of the whole on the operational activities of UNDOF. He noted that the ceasefire in the Israel-Syria sector was observed while the situation in the UNDOF area of operations remained generally quiet.

On 21 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2028 (2011), by which it renewed the UNDOF mandate until 30 June 2012.

On 14 June 2012, the Council had a meeting with the countries contributing troops to UNDOF. The Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations delivered a briefing, after which participants had an exchange of views. On 21 June, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the operational

activities of UNDOF. He noted that the ceasefire in the Israel-Syria sector was observed while the situation in the UNDOF area of operations remained generally quiet. The Assistant Secretary-General also briefed the Council on some security incidents that had occurred in the areas of separation and limitation, in violation of the Disengagement Agreement. He emphasized that the events elsewhere in the Syrian Arab Republic had started to manifest themselves in the UNDOF area of operations, and expressed the hope that the Council would extend the Force's mandate as the Secretary-General had recommended.

On 27 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2052 (2012), by which it extended the mandate of UNDOF until 31 December 2012.

On 25 July, the Council held an open debate on the Middle East. The Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process briefed the Council on the latest developments in the region. He recalled that on 19 July the Department of Peacekeeping Operations had revealed the incursions and operations of armed Syrian security forces inside the UNDOF area of operations, noting that those actions violated the Agreement on Disengagement between the Israeli and Syrian forces.

Iraq

On 18 August 2011, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press, in which they condemned in the strongest terms the series of terrorist attacks carried out in Iraq on 15 August.

At a briefing to the Council on 15 September during consultations of the whole, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs informed members that the Secretary-General had appointed Martin Kobler as his Special Representative for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). He added that the Government of Iraq had decided to close Camp Ashraf, and stated that deporting the residents of that camp to their home country raised concern for the United Nations. He also addressed pending problems between Iraq and Kuwait, including border demarcation. The members had an exchange of views after the briefing during which they stressed that it was important that Iraq respect its international commitments and obligations, especially those related to outstanding problems with Kuwait, including borders.

On 6 December, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General concerning progress made towards the fulfilment of the responsibilities of UNAMI, and political, security and socioeconomic developments there since 7 July (S/2011/736). He stressed that the withdrawal of United States forces by the end of the year would be an important milestone. He urged Iraq to implement its outstanding Chapter VII obligations and find a sustainable solution to the situation of Camp Ashraf. The Permanent Representative of Iraq also addressed the Council.

On 15 December, the Council was briefed during consultations of the whole by the Secretary-General's High-level Coordinator for missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and the repatriation of Kuwaiti property, Gennady Tarasov. Following the consultations a statement to the press was issued, in which the Council welcomed the continued cooperation by the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait and their high-level commitments to full implementation of all Iraqi obligations under the relevant resolutions. Members of the Council also stressed the need for Iraq to build on the steps already taken to fully meet those commitments.

In consultations of the whole held on 16 December, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs provided the Council with an update on ongoing consultations with the Government of Iraq ahead of the 31 December deadline set by the Government to close Camp Ashraf. He indicated that arrangements were being made to resolve the issue in a peaceful and durable manner by the date. Members of the Council appealed for a concerted extension to permit adequate time and space for a solution to be found which would also help to lower tensions.

On 17 January 2012, the Council heard briefings from the Assistant Secretary-General, the Controller, Maria Eugenia Casar, on the Development Fund for Iraq, and from the Chief of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, Gabriele Kraatz-Wadsack, on issues relating to weapons of mass destruction. On the Development Fund, the Assistant Secretary-General indicated that the Government of Iraq was continuing to fulfil its obligations pursuant to resolution 1956 (2010). She informed the Council that there had been no change in the mechanism of payments, and Iraq continued to transfer 5 per cent of its oil proceeds to the

Compensation Fund in a timely manner. The Chief of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch briefed the Council on the report of the Secretary-General, which contained information provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Council members welcomed the Iraqi Government's commitment to complying with resolutions 1956 (2010) and 1957 (2010).

On 10 February and 6 March, in the context of "horizon-scanning" meetings, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs provided updates on the question of Camp Ashraf and the facilitation role played by the United Nations for its closure without violence.

On 10 April, the Special Representative briefed the Council on developments that had occurred in Iraq, including the withdrawal of United States troops; Iraq's hosting of the Arab League summit for the first time in two decades; recent steps taken to improve relations between Iraq and Kuwait; Iraq's payment to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwaiti boundary maintenance project; and the announcement of the joint ministerial meetings to be held in Baghdad at the end of April.

On 19 June, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the High-level Coordinator on developments regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, as well as the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives seized by Iraq. He expressed appreciation for the increased cooperation in place between the Government of Iraq and Kuwait. On 20 June, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it expressed support for the extension of the financing of the activities of the High-level Coordinator for a further period of six months, and further support for the Secretary-General's opinion that both sides should begin exploring other arrangements to consolidate and ensure continued cooperation in the search for missing persons and property.

On 19 July, the Council was briefed at a public meeting by the Special Representative, who introduced the third report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/535). He highlighted the key role played by UNAMI, stressing that there remained much to be done to improve the political, economic and social situation in Iraq. He commended Iraq's progress over the past year, but advised that political stalemate could hamper the progress in the country's development. Referring to Camp Ashraf, he expressed concern about the relocation of its residents to Camp Hurriya.

Council members exchanged views in consultations of the whole on the situation in Iraq and the extension of the mandate of UNAMI. They described the overall political situation in Iraq as fragile, and reiterated that the National Conference must be convened as soon as possible, pointing out that security continued to be a big challenge to be addressed. The Permanent Representative of Iraq made a statement.

On 25 July, the Council, having received the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2001 (2011) (S/2012/535), unanimously adopted resolution 2061 (2012), by which it extended the UNAMI mandate for 12 months.

Other matters relating to the Middle East

Syrian Arab Republic

On 1 August 2011, the Council held consultations of the whole during which the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed it on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. He said that more than 1,600 persons, including security forces personnel, had been killed in the country and the situation had been deteriorating since March when protests began. In their statements, the Council members called on the Syrian authorities to exercise restraint, abjure violence and implement political reforms to meet the aspirations of the Syrian people. While some members supported an action by the Council to call upon the Syrian Government to end repression and violence, others opined that the Council should be cautious so as not to exacerbate the situation.

On 2 August, the Council held consultations of the whole during which the contents of an outcome document on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic were discussed. On 3 August, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2011/16) in which it stressed that the only solution to the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic was through an inclusive and Syrian-led political process.

On 10 August, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs updated the Council on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic in accordance with the presidential statement adopted on 3 August.

He said that the Secretary-General had a telephone conversation with President Bashar al-Assad on 6 August and urged the latter to put an end to violence and grant access to humanitarian agencies. He informed the Council that the violence had continued and, for want of access to the areas affected by the violence, the United Nations was not in a position to verify the claims made by the Syrian Government and the opposition. While some Council members asked the Council to be ready to consider further measures, others were of the opinion that the Syrian authorities should be given time to implement the reforms which had been announced.

On 18 August, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The High Commissioner expressed her concern at the death toll. She said that more than 2,000 persons had been killed in the five months since mostly peaceful protests began in the Syrian Arab Republic in mid-March 2011. Although some armed elements were resorting to violence against the security forces, the demonstrators were predominantly peaceful. She said that the Syrian security forces had committed a number of violations of international human rights, some of which might amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Emergency Relief Coordinator stressed that the humanitarian situation had also worsened because of ongoing military operations. The Syrian Government had accepted a United Nations humanitarian mission, which would visit the country from 20 August.

On 23 August, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs told the Council that an assessment mission of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs was visiting the Syrian Arab Republic. He recalled the Secretary-General's statement, and pointed out that, in spite of his pledge, President Al-Assad had not stopped the use of force against civilians. In this regard, some members proposed a draft resolution on the Syrian Arab Republic.

During his briefing on the situation in the Middle East on 25 August, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs told the Council that national security forces continued to use "excessive and lethal force" against protesters in the Syrian Arab Republic, and that the failure to rein in security forces undermined the credibility of reform measures announced by President Al-Assad. In response to the events in the Syrian Arab Republic, including a report issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, he welcomed the recent decision of the Human Rights Council to establish an international commission of inquiry. He hoped that the Syrian authorities would fully cooperate with the commission. Further, a United Nations team had been sent to assess the overall humanitarian situation in the country. In their statements, some members called for further Council action, while others welcomed the reforms announced by the Syrian Government.

On 26 August, the Council held consultations of the whole on the Syrian Arab Republic. A draft resolution was introduced, but it failed to receive unanimous support.

On 27 September, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. With regard to the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Under-Secretary-General stated that the political and human rights crisis had escalated in the country and had resulted in at least 2,700 deaths since March 2011. He added that the polarization continued to deepen between the Syrian regime and a growing popular opposition that continued to organize protests across the country. He noted that on 15 September a coalition of Syrian opposition leaders had announced the formation of the Syrian National Council.

On 4 October, a draft resolution on the Syrian Arab Republic was put to the vote. The draft was not adopted owing to the negative vote of two permanent members. Four members of the Council abstained. The Council heard a statement by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 11 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on the Syrian Arab Republic, where violent clashes continued. He also reiterated the Secretary-General's calls for an immediate end to the violence and violations of human rights. Referring to developments in the League of Arab States (LAS), he recalled the adoption of the Arab initiative in Doha on 30 October. The Syrian authorities had agreed to the League's plan on 2 November. Council members expressed their concern

about the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and the risk it posed to the country's stability, security, unity and territorial integrity. They also expressed their support for the League's efforts. All delegations underlined the need for the Council to collectively pronounce itself on the situation in the country. Some of them stressed that the Council should seek to exert its influence through diplomatic means rather than promote regime change.

The Council issued a statement to the press, in which it recalled its press statement of 12 July 2011, and expressed deep concern at the repetition of attacks against several embassies and consular premises in the Syrian Arab Republic.

The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic was also addressed in consultations of the whole on 21 November. The Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process called for the Arab plan to be implemented fully and expeditiously, and for all violence to stop for a Syrian-led process of comprehensive political change. On 12 December, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied Palestinian territory; she expressed grave concern over the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 15 December, the Council convened consultations of the whole at the request of one member, who introduced a draft resolution on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 20 December, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs expressed concern regarding the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, where popular protests continued to be met with violent repression, resulting in numerous deaths, injuries and detentions, and said that the signing in Cairo of a protocol to dispatch League of Arab States monitors to the Syrian Arab Republic was encouraging.

In two separate statements to the press, Council members condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attacks that occurred in Damascus on 23 December 2011 and 6 January 2012, respectively.

On 27 January 2012, the Council considered a draft resolution on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, circulated by Morocco on behalf of 13 other sponsoring countries, during consultations of the whole. The centrality of the League of Arab States plan was outlined as the philosophy behind the resolution. Members of the Council expressed their deep concern about the ongoing crisis. Many members of the Council welcomed the League's initiative aimed at resolving the Syrian crisis and expressed their full support for the draft resolution while others proposed amendments as they had reservations on some of the elements in the resolution.

At the request of the League of Arab States and Germany, the Council met on 31 January to receive a briefing from the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabr Al-Thani, and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, Nabil Elaraby. The two representatives presented the League's plan on the Syrian Arab Republic and requested the Security Council to support the plan. They indicated that the plan was in the interests of the Syrian people and not aimed at regime change. The Secretary-General of LAS stressed that the League was attempting to avoid any foreign intervention, especially military intervention. The League representatives also made reference to the report of the Head of the LAS Observer Mission that was deployed to the Syrian Arab Republic from 24 December 2011 to 19 January 2012. They requested members of the Council to support the draft resolution introduced by Morocco. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement outlining his Government's position. The members of the Council had an exchange of views.

On 4 February, the Council considered a draft resolution proposed by Morocco and 18 co-sponsors based on the LAS plan of 22 January 2012. The resolution was put to a vote but was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of two permanent members.

On 1 March, the Council issued a statement to the press on humanitarian access in the Syrian Arab Republic, in which it expressed, among other things, its deep disappointment that the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator was not granted authorization to visit the country by the Syrian Government in a timely manner.

On 16 March, the Council held consultations of the whole on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States briefed the Council via videoconference, informing the members that he had met with President Al-Assad twice and had spoken in

frank terms. He felt that the use of force would only deepen the crisis and breed radicalism, and that the immediate priority had to be to stop the violence and bring in a United Nations monitoring mechanism. He outlined the six-point proposal that he had presented to President Al-Assad on 11 March.

The Joint Special Envoy expressed disappointment with the Syrian Government's initial response of 13 March. He said that on 14 March he had received a further communication, in which the regime had agreed that the aim was to halt the violence, and had requested a dialogue on the details and modalities. He said that he would pursue this discussion urgently over the coming days through the dispatch of a technical team to Damascus. He appealed for "sustained pressure" from the Council and for unity behind his efforts. The clearer the collective message, he said, the better the chance that the dynamic could be shifted. Council members expressed their full support for the Joint Special Envoy and his approach and, after the meeting, the Council President conveyed the Council's full support to the press.

In a statement to the press issued on 21 March, the Council condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attacks that occurred in Damascus on 17 and 19 March and in Aleppo on 18 March.

On the same date, the Council issued a presidential statement on the Syrian Arab Republic (S/PRST/2012/6), in which it expressed grave concern about the deteriorating situation there, and expressed its full support for the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy and his initial six-point proposal to the Syrian authorities.

On 2 April, during consultations of the whole, the Council was briefed by the Joint Special Envoy, who informed it that the Syrian Government had agreed to begin immediately to cease troop movements towards population centres, cease the use of heavy weaponry, begin troop pull-backs from population centres, and to complete these steps by 10 April. He explained that he would call on the Syrian opposition to commit itself to ceasing violence within 48 hours of the Government having clearly implemented the above steps. Council members were unanimous in expressing their continued support for his mediation role, while cautiously noting the timetable for the planned cessation of violence, and stressed the importance of those commitments being implemented. The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/10) on 5 April, in which it called upon the Syrian Government to implement by 10 April its aforementioned commitments to the Joint Special Envoy and called upon all parties to cease armed violence in all its forms within 48 hours of the Government's implementation of those commitments.

During consultations of the whole on 10 April, the Council discussed the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic after receiving a letter from the Joint Special Envoy in which he expressed his concern at the level of progress on the implementation by the Syrian Government of his six-point plan and reaffirmed the need for a cessation of violence by 12 April. The Deputy Joint Special Envoy, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, told the Council that the Joint Special Envoy had received assurances from the opposition that it would respond in kind to a cessation of armed violence by the Government. Council members deplored the ongoing violence in the country and expressed support for the Joint Special Envoy's efforts. Some Council members condemned the Government's failure to meet its commitments by 10 April.

On 12 April, the Joint Special Envoy informed the Council that he had received a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, Walid Moualem, informing him that the Government would cease all military fighting as from 6 a.m. on Thursday, 12 April, while preserving the right to respond proportionately to any attacks carried out by armed terrorist groups against civilians, Government forces or public and private property. He noted that he had received similar assurances that the Syrian National Council and the Free Syrian Army would observe the cessation of violence. He requested authorization from the Council for an advance element of a monitoring mission to go to the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 14 April, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2042 (2012), by which it authorized the deployment of an advance team of up to 30 unarmed military observers to the Syrian Arab Republic to monitor the cessation of violence. The Council called for the full implementation of the Joint Special Envoy's six-point proposal.

On 19 April Council members heard briefings in consultations of the whole from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Deputy Joint Special Envoy on the status of the

advance team of observers and the Joint Special Envoy's proposal for a full mission of up to 300 observers. Both briefers stated that a unified action by the Council represented the best hope for resolving the Syrian crisis and moving towards a political solution. The Assistant Secretary-General reported that the advance team, which began its work on 16 April, was denied access to Homs by Syrian authorities but was granted freedom of movement in Daraa on 17 April and three additional locations in Damascus on 18 April. The Deputy Joint Special Envoy reviewed the Secretary-General's letter of 18 April, in which he stated that the Syrian Government had not yet fully implemented its initial obligations regarding the six-point plan and recommended that the Council authorize a full observer mission. Most Council members supported the six-point proposal and favoured quick action on a second resolution authorizing a full mission. Other Council members highlighted the continued violence and the Syrian Government's non-compliance with key elements of the six-point proposal.

On 21 April, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2043 (2012), by which it established, for an initial 90-day period, the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNSMIS), comprising up to 300 unarmed military observers, including an appropriate civilian component, to monitor a cessation of armed violence "in all its forms by all parties" as well as the full implementation of the six-point proposal to end the conflict.

On 24 April, the Council received a briefing by videoconference from the Joint Special Envoy, and from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, both informing the Council about United Nations efforts in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Joint Special Envoy reported that the situation there continued to be unacceptable and that, while observers had travelled to several locations within the country and played a positive role there, they were unable to meaningfully monitor the situation given the limited numbers of observers on the ground. Council members called on the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to accelerate the deployment of personnel in the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 8 May, the Joint Special Envoy briefed the Council via videoconference on the latest developments in the Syrian Arab Republic following the adoption of resolutions 2042 (2012) and 2043 (2012). He warned that the situation there could slide into civil war if more was not done to end the violence. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations also provided an update to the Council about the deployment of UNSMIS. Council members underlined once again the necessity of the urgent implementation of all elements of the six-point proposal.

On 10 May, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attacks that occurred in Damascus on 10 May.

After a briefing from the Chief Military Observer in the Syrian Arab Republic and Head of UNSMIS, General Robert Mood, and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on 27 May, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest possible terms the killings of dozens of men, women and children and the wounding of hundreds more in the village of El-Houleh, near Homs, in attacks that involved a series of Government artillery and tank shellings on a residential neighbourhood.

On 30 May, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Deputy Joint Special Envoy and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 7 June, the Council was briefed during consultations of the whole on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic by the Secretary-General and the Joint Special Envoy. The Secretary-General reported on the work of UNSMIS, emphasizing that the six-point plan remained at the centre of all efforts. He welcomed a broader international discussion on the way forward. The Joint Special Envoy regretted the lack of implementation of his six-point plan, and called on the Council to take urgent actions to ensure the implementation of the plan in full.

On 19 June, during a briefing on the Middle East, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs noted that, concerning the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, achieving a full and sustained cessation of violence and seeking a peaceful resolution of the crisis was at the centre of United Nations efforts.

On the same day, the Council was briefed during closed consultations on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and recent activities of UNSMIS by the Head

of UNSMIS and by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. The Head of UNSMIS stressed that violence had spread and progressively intensified across the country, and that the Syrian Government and the armed opposition were pursuing their objectives through military means. The increase in violence rendered it impossible for UNSMIS to fulfil its mandate safely. He explained his decision to halt all UNSMIS mandated functions on 15 June. He emphasized that the halt was under daily review and that to return to normal operations remained the objective. The Under-Secretary-General stressed the lack of will to lay down arms by any party in the Syrian Arab Republic. Members of the Council commended the efforts of UNSMIS to carry out its mandate under dangerous and difficult circumstances in the Syrian Arab Republic. They noted the decision of UNSMIS to halt all its activities, and further noted that the halt would be reviewed on a daily basis, with an objective to return to normal operations.

On 26 June, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and, via videoconference, the Deputy Joint Special Envoy to Syria, Nasser Al-Kidwa. The Under-Secretary-General noted that, while the ongoing violence continued to prevent UNSMIS from carrying out its mandated tasks, the Mission was still observing ongoing military operations in and around team sites and assessing the humanitarian situation in collaboration with other relevant organizations and agencies. The Deputy Joint Special Envoy expressed his regret for the intensifying violence as well as growing civilian casualties on the ground. While commending the efforts of UNSMIS, he emphasized that the key to unlocking the crisis was international unity. In this regard, he advised that the Joint Special Envoy intended to convene in Geneva a ministerial meeting of the Action Group for Syria, informing the Council about the preparations under way for that meeting. Members expressed serious concerns about the situation. They stressed the urgency of cessation of violence and implementation of the six-point plan in its entirety, as well as the full implementation of relevant resolutions of the Council, which was obligatory for all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic. They expressed concerns regarding the inability of UNSMIS to resume its normal operations and urged all parties in the country to fully cooperate with UNSMIS. They also reaffirmed their full support to the mediation efforts of the Joint Special Envoy, including his initiative for an action group for Syria.

On 2 July, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. She described the situation as serious and deplored the persistent use of helicopters and heavy artillery against civilians. She complained that the Syrian Arab Red Crescent had faced difficulties in providing humanitarian assistance to those who needed it most.

On 10 July, a private meeting was held at which the Council and the countries contributing troops to UNSMIS received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

On 11 July, in closed consultations of the whole, the Council was briefed on UNSMIS by the Joint Special Envoy and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. The Joint Special Envoy called for joint and sustained pressure on the parties and the need for consequences in the case of non-compliance. Concerning the outcome of the Action Group meeting held in Geneva on 30 June, he noted that the Group agreed that any transition should include a transitional governing body built on the basis of mutual consent, with full executive powers aimed at creating a neutral environment where a transition could take place. He urged everyone to work together to ensure the full commitment of the parties in word and deed. He noted that in Damascus he addressed these matters directly with President Al-Assad, and that he had also consulted with the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. He expressed his intention to continue further regional consultations, including in Saudi Arabia. He also informed the Council of a meeting of the opposition groups in Cairo, and the documents that were adopted.

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations presented the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 2043 (2012) and the end of the UNSMIS mandate. He indicated that the parties continued to pursue a military response to the crisis, and that consequently the effectiveness of UNSMIS would need to be reviewed. Owing to an intensification of armed violence across the Syrian Arab Republic, on 15 June, he advised that UNSMIS had suspended its activities, as the escalation limited its ability to carry out its mandate. He noted

that, on the basis of the experience of UNSMIS to date and in the context of large-scale violence on the ground, the Secretary-General recommended a mission that would focus on activities useful in building support for the Joint Special Envoy's efforts. The mission would be redeployed to Damascus, and a reduced military observer component would support civilian-led activities, and conduct visits to incident sites to carry out fact-finding and verification tasks.

Members of the Council referred to the Action Group meeting in Geneva and its final communiqué. Two draft resolutions were introduced.

On 19 July, a draft text submitted by France, Germany, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States, extending the mandate of UNSMIS under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, was not adopted owing to the negative vote of two permanent members. Two members of the Council abstained in the voting.

On 20 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2059 (2012), by which it renewed the mandate of UNSMIS for a final period of 30 days, called upon the parties to ensure the safety of UNSMIS personnel and expressed its willingness to renew the mandate of UNSMIS thereafter only in the event that the Secretary-General reported and the Security Council confirmed the cessation of the use of heavy weapons and a reduction in the level of violence by all sides sufficient to allow UNSMIS to fulfil its mandate.

Yemen

On 9 August 2011, the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Yemen, Jamal Benomar, briefed the Council on his visit to the country from 20 to 30 July. He informed the Council that he had facilitated the first direct face-to-face among the Yemeni parties on resolution of the crisis facing the country. The parties had agreed to work on the initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and effect a political transition aimed at restoring security in the country.

The Council issued a statement to the press, in which the members urged all sides in Yemen to reject violence and show maximum restraint. They called on the Yemeni parties to move forward urgently an inclusive, orderly and Yemeni-led process of political transition. They also welcomed the efforts of the good offices of the Secretary-General through his Special Adviser, and the efforts of GCC.

On 15 September, the Council held consultations of the whole during which the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs indicated that the situation in Yemen was complex, the humanitarian situation was getting very difficult, and the security situation continued to deteriorate, as tension escalated in the north of Sana'a. He pointed out that the President, Ali Abdullah Saleh, had not signed the accord proposed by GCC.

On 26 September, the Council issued a statement to the press on Yemen, in which it expressed grave concern at the continued deterioration of the economic, humanitarian and security situation, including the threat from Al-Qaida.

On 11 October, the Council was briefed during consultations of the whole by the Special Adviser, who informed the Council of developments in Yemen, and of a consensus that the Yemeni parties had reached in endorsing the Vice-President, who was now steering the transition to succeed President Saleh. He noted the continued relevance of the GCC initiative in the search for peace in Yemen. He pointed out, however, that President Saleh's refusal to endorse the GCC initiative in line with the agreements reached in July 2011 remained an impediment to a political solution.

On 21 October, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2014 (2011), in which it expressed grave concern at the deteriorating situation in Yemen, and strongly condemned the continued human rights violations and abuses. The Council called for the signing and implementation of the GCC initiative for an inclusive, orderly and Yemeni-led process of political transition.

On 28 November, in consultations of the whole, the Special Adviser introduced the first report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2014 (2011). The Council also heard a briefing from the Deputy Director of the Coordination and Response Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The Special Adviser informed the Council of developments leading up to the signing in Riyadh on 23 November of the GCC initiative by President Saleh, and of the implementation mechanism by the parties. Council members welcomed that positive development, while agreeing with the assessment that the situation remained fragile and required close attention and active monitoring. Members placed the emphasis on the immediate and full implementation of the agreement of

23 November in accordance with the established benchmarks and timetable.

The Council issued a statement to the press, in which it commended the efforts of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Special Adviser, welcomed the agreement of 23 November, called for the serious, transparent and timely implementation of the GCC initiative and the implementation mechanism, and urged the parties to reject violence, to refrain from any further provocations and to fully implement resolution 2014 (2011).

On 21 December, the Special Adviser delivered a briefing in closed consultations on the outcome of his trip to Yemen from 8 to 17 December, during which he had met with the President and Vice-President of Yemen, and other political actors, as well as protestors in Sana'a and Taiz, southern movements in Aden and Huthi leaders in Saada. He underlined that progress had been achieved in fulfilling the GCC initiative. However, he stressed that the situation remained highly fragile.

On 22 December, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it welcomed the progress that had been made on implementing the political transition, on the basis of the GCC initiative, as well as the implementation mechanism, which was resulting in a peaceful transition of power.

On 25 January 2012, the Council met in consultations of the whole and was briefed by the Special Adviser on developments with regard to the political, security, humanitarian and socioeconomic situation. He informed the Council about the status of the implementation of the transitional mechanism. Members of the Council welcomed the positive progress achieved in the implementation of the transition agreement. Members expressed their appreciation for the role played by the good offices of the Secretary-General through his Special Adviser. Members expressed concern about the expansion of Al-Qaida, especially in the south, the continuing violence, the deteriorating humanitarian and socioeconomic situation and the factions that remained outside of the transition process. Following the meeting, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press, in which the Council reiterated its position that the GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism must be fulfilled in a transparent and timely manner, and in a spirit of inclusion and reconciliation.

On 22 February, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it welcomed the holding of presidential elections in Yemen, and congratulated the people of Yemen for the overall peaceful manner in which the elections were held and the encouraging levels of participation. They encouraged all stakeholders in Yemen to work together, with strong international support.

On 7 March, the Special Adviser briefed the Council in consultations of the whole. He underlined the need for progress in the political transition and stressed the next major milestones. Council members welcomed the Secretary-General's continued engagement on Yemen and expressed support for the opening of a small office to support the transition in Sana'a.

On 29 March, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/8), in which it highlighted the key next steps, including the holding of a conference for national dialogue, and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a small team in Yemen.

On 21 May, the Council in a statement to the press condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack that occurred in Sana'a, causing numerous deaths and injuries.

On 29 May, the Council received a briefing at an open meeting from the Special Adviser, followed by consultations of the whole. The representative of Yemen also delivered a statement. The Special Adviser noted the progress made by the parties in implementing the transition agreement signed in November 2011 and resolution 2014 (2011). He remarked that separatist sentiments in the south had been on the rise and incidents of abduction, assassination and hostage-taking had increased. Yemen's representative expressed appreciation for the work of the Special Adviser and the United Nations in assisting the transition process. He agreed that Al-Qaida posed a serious threat and noted that the country had also suffered from continued terrorist attacks.

On 12 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2051 (2012), in which it expressed support for the efforts of President Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour and the Government of National Unity of

Yemen to move the transition process forward, and encouraged the international community to provide active and increasing support to help the Government of Yemen to meet the forthcoming political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges.

On 17 July, during consultations of the whole on Yemen, the Special Adviser introduced the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions 2051 (2012) and 2014 (2011). He indicated that the situation remained highly complex mainly because of a grave humanitarian crisis, an insurgency extending its control in the north, growing separatist trends and associated armed groups in the south, and increasing terrorist activities. He expressed concern about fundamental differences among the parties in the political transition agreement. Members of the Council praised efforts made by the Government and in particular by the President, which had led to significant gains against Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 21 September 2011, the President of the Council issued a statement to the press, in which the Council condemned the terrorist attack that had occurred in Kabul on 20 September, causing the death of Burhanuddin Rabbani, Chair of the Afghan High Peace Council.

On 29 September, the Council held a debate during which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Staffan de Mistura, briefed the Council. He stated that there was no alternative to a political solution, and stressed the need to seize the window of opportunity for dialogue and reconciliation that existed and called for more efforts to protect civilians. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, Zalmai Rassoul, stressed that the reconciliation process would continue despite the loss of the Afghan High Peace Council Chair, adding that regional and international support was needed if the process was to succeed. Council members expressed support for the role of UNAMA and underlined the importance of the continuation of the reconciliation process, as well as the successful transition to full Afghan responsibility and ownership.

By resolution 2011 (2011) of 12 October, the Council extended its authorization of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) for 12 months. The Council issued a press statement on 31 October condemning the terrorist attack against the guesthouse of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Kandahar, Afghanistan, which resulted in the deaths and injury of United Nations staff, as well as Afghan police officers who were protecting the United Nations personnel. On 8 December, the Council issued a press statement condemning the terrorist attacks on 6 December in Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif.

On 19 December, the President of the Council made a statement (S/PRST/2011/22), in which the Council welcomed the International Conference on the theme "Afghanistan and the international community: from transition to the transformation decade" held in Bonn and its conclusions, as well as the strategic consensus between Afghanistan and the international community on a renewed and sustained partnership for the transformation decade (2015-2024). The Council noted that the process of transition to be completed by the end of 2014 entailed the assumption of leadership responsibility by the Government of Afghanistan, while underlining the crucial role of the United Nations.

During the debate that followed, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations said that the United Nations was committed to supporting the Government of Afghanistan and its people for the long term. He noted the large-scale attacks of past weeks and the still-volatile security situation, which was affecting the work of UNAMA. The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan said that it had been a year of significant milestones, but achievements had come at a price and that terrorism remained a strong threat. The Special Representative delivered his final briefing and stressed the Mission's contribution to the Afghan-led recovery and democratic process. Members of the Council and other delegations participating in the meeting welcomed the coordinating role of UNAMA in providing international civilian assistance to Afghanistan. They expressed serious concern about the security situation and the increase in conflict-related casualties, the large majority of which were caused by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups.

On 20 March 2012, the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNAMA, Jan Kubiš, briefed the Council. He introduced

the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2012/133), and gave a summary of key events in the country since 13 December 2011. In the report, the Secretary-General recommended the renewal of the mandate of UNAMA for an additional 12 months. The Council extended that mandate by the unanimous adoption of resolution 2041 (2012) on 22 March. The Council also decided that the Mission would continue to lead and coordinate international civilian efforts in the country in accordance with the results of international conferences.

In a statement to the press on 17 April, the Council condemned in the strongest terms the coordinated terrorist attacks on 15 and 16 April 2012 in Afghanistan.

On 17 May, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on her visit to Afghanistan to assess the humanitarian situation, and informed the Council about her meetings with representatives of the Government and humanitarian partners to discuss the humanitarian situation in the country.

On 27 June, the Council held a debate on the situation in Afghanistan. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime briefed the Council on recent developments in Afghanistan. The Under-Secretary-General emphasized that transition would not translate into an abandonment of Afghanistan. He underlined the crucial role of the United Nations in Afghanistan and declared that the United Nations would commit itself to supporting the Afghan people for the long term. The Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime referred to figures showing an increase in opium production, and indicated that eradication efforts needed to be pursued on every possible front and be complemented by alternative development programmes. The representative of Afghanistan also made a statement.

On 23 July, the members of the Council, in a statement to the press, welcomed the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan held on 8 July 2012 and its conclusions (see S/2012/532). Among other aspects, the Council commended the notable progress achieved by Afghanistan with the steadfast support of the international community in the past years, and reiterated its support for the decision consented in Bonn to implement a decade of transformation (2015-2024).

Myanmar

On 14 November 2011, in consultations of the whole, the Council was briefed by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Myanmar, Vijay Nambiar, who visited the country from 31 October to 4 November. This was his third visit since the elections of 2011 and his second since the establishment of a new Government in Myanmar in April 2011. Council members heard about the Special Adviser's discussions with Government officials and with the Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Aung San Suu Kyi. He conveyed a positive view on the latest steps taken by the Government, such as the release of over 200 political prisoners, amendments to the Political Parties Law, the adoption of a Labour Law and the professed engagement with ethnic groups in order to achieve a ceasefire.

On 11 April 2012, the Special Adviser briefed the Council, reviewing the conduct and results of the legislative by-elections held on 1 April, and discussed priorities for future United Nations engagement in the country, including possible support for economic development, humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding activities, anti-narcotics efforts, and the conduct of a census. He announced that the Secretary-General would visit Myanmar at the end of April.

On 20 June, during consultations of the whole, the Council was updated by the Special Adviser on his recent visit to Myanmar to attend the launching of the Myanmar Peace Donor Support Group, as well as the peacebuilding process in Myanmar and the recent developments in Rakhine State following the outbreak of violence, the refugee situation and the efforts to address the plight of the affected population. Following his briefing, the members of the Council and the Special Adviser had an exchange of views.

Timor-Leste

On 22 November 2011, the Council held a debate on the situation in Timor-Leste, which was presided over by the Minister of State and Foreign Affairs of Portugal, Paulo Portas, and attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Timor-Leste, Zacarias Albano da Costa, and the Vice-Minister for Political Affairs of the Ministry of External Relations

of Brazil, Vera Machado. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), Ameerah Haq, briefed the Council on the situation in the country over the previous nine months. Members expressed their support for the progress achieved during the reporting period and encouraged the Timorese authorities to step up reforms in the country. They also pledged their political and technical support for the parliamentary and presidential elections to be held in 2012, during which UNMIT would assist the Timorese authorities in the security and electoral areas.

On 9 February 2012, the Council held a private meeting with the countries contributing troops to UNMIT and engaged in an exchange of views.

On 22 February, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative on UNMIT and on the Secretary-General's report (S/2012/43). The President of Timor-Leste, José Ramos-Horta, and the Deputy Head of the delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Ioannis Vrailas, both participated in the meeting. The Special Representative described 2012 as a critical year for Timor-Leste, marked by the tenth anniversary of the restoration of independence, as well as a critical year for the United Nations engagement with Timor-Leste. In his report, the Secretary-General asked that the Council extend the mandate of UNMIT until 31 December 2012, in view of continued need for institutional development and capacity-building of the national police, as well as election-related assistance. The following day, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2037 (2012), by which it extended the mandate of UNMIT until 31 December 2012 and endorsed its phased drawdown in accordance with the Government's wishes, conditions on the ground and following the successful completion of the 2012 electoral process.

In a statement to the press on 25 April, the Council welcomed the holding of the second round of presidential elections on 16 April, as well as the first round on 17 March, and congratulated the people of Timor-Leste on the peaceful, smooth and orderly manner in which the elections were held.

United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia

On 19 December 2011, in consultations of the whole, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, Miroslav Jenča, briefed the Council on the Centre's mandated activities in the context of regional developments. Members of the Council expressed appreciation for the Centre's work as one of the most successful United Nations tools of preventive diplomacy, which assisted Central Asian countries in responding to challenges to peace and sustainable development of the region, including transboundary threats, the management of common resources, as well as with regard to the situation in Afghanistan and the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

On 19 December, the Council agreed on a statement to the press in support of the Centre.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 15 November 2011, the Council held a debate, during which the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Valentin Inzko, presented his report. The Council discussed the situation in the country and expressed concern at the political impasse, which was in its thirteenth month and had not allowed the creation of a Council of Ministers. Members of the Council appealed to national political leaders in Bosnia to fulfil their democratic responsibilities and renew their efforts to reach an agreement.

The following day, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2019 (2011), whereby it authorized the European Union multinational stabilization force for another period of 12 months. The Council stipulated that the Force would have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreement.

At a debate on 15 May 2012, the High Representative transmitted his report to the Council (see S/2012/307), the forty-first report of a High Representative, providing an update on progress in the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement as well as the activities of the Office. While commending the recent progress, Council members underlined the challenges associated with the establishment of a new multi-ethnic society. Much of the discussion focused on Bosnia and Herzegovina's relationship with the European Union.

Cyprus

The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Alexander Downer, briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on 7 September 2011 on the status of the negotiations and on the Secretary-General's good offices in that regard. Council members welcomed the engagement of the Secretary-General and the efforts of his Special Adviser in moving forward the negotiations between the leaders of the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots.

On 4 November, the Council held consultations of the whole during which the Special Adviser briefed it on the latest tripartite meeting of President Demetris Christofias, Derviş Eroğlu and the Secretary-General, which was held on 30 and 31 October in New York. The Special Adviser referred to the areas where progress had been made, such as the economy, internal aspects of security and the representation of Cyprus at the European Union; on the other hand, more sensitive issues remained open, such as citizenship, property, security and governance, in particular aspects pertaining to the executive branch of government.

On 7 December, the Council held a private meeting with the countries contributing troops to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNFICYP, Lisa Buttenheim, briefed the Council.

The Special Representative also briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on 9 December, noting that the situation in the buffer zone remained calm and stable. She stressed that active engagement by both sides with UNFICYP on military confidence-building measures could improve the security situation even further. She welcomed progress achieved at the tripartite meeting of October; however, she indicated that there was still much work to be done. Council members welcomed the important role of UNFICYP on the ground, and supported the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend its mandate.

On 14 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2026 (2011), by which it extended the mandate of UNFICYP until 19 July 2012 and called on the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities to work on reaching convergences on the remaining core issues, towards a comprehensive and durable settlement.

In consultations of the whole on 25 January 2012, the Special Adviser updated the Council on the latest round of United Nations-facilitated talks between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders, held at Greentree Estate, New York, on 23 and 24 January. He indicated that the discussions were focused on the core outstanding issues and reported that limited progress was achieved. Council members generally welcomed the dialogue.

On 29 March, the Special Adviser briefed the Council in consultations of the whole and presented an assessment report of the Secretary-General on the status of the negotiations in Cyprus (S/2012/149).

On 5 July, the Council and the troop-contributing countries held a meeting. After a briefing by the Special Representative, members of the Council and participating countries had an exchange of views.

On 10 July, the Council held consultations of the whole on Cyprus. The Special Representative briefed the Council. The Special Adviser also briefed the Council via videoconference. The Council examined the Secretary-General's report (S/2012/507). The Special Representative informed the Council about the latest political developments and the situation on the ground in Cyprus, including a decrease in tensions despite the fact that negotiations were suspended. She also referred to the need to develop demining activities. Subsequently, the Special Adviser indicated that issues pending agreement had held back efforts to convene an international conference during the summer. He indicated that there was no agreement between the parties on the way forward in the negotiation process. He also reported that the technical committees had come back into activity and both parties had appointed their respective focal points for each topic. The members of the Council had an exchange of views after the briefings.

On 19 July, by resolution 2058 (2012), adopted by 13 votes, with 2 abstentions, the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 31 January 2013. It acknowledged that the progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations was not sufficient and had not yet resulted in a comprehensive and durable settlement.

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

On 30 August 2011, the Council held a debate on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), during which the Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK, Farid Zarif, said that the recent troubles in northern Kosovo should be a wake-up call for all and that rebuilding trust and promoting inter-community cooperation and understanding could not be postponed further. He added that both sides must refrain from actions leading to an escalation of tensions and demonstrate confidence in their European Union-mediated dialogue. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Vuk Jeremić, and Enver Hoxhaj of Kosovo also addressed the Council. In the ensuing debate, Council members urged officials in Pristina and Belgrade to continue their dialogue with a view to a solution.

On 15 and 28 September, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations updated the Council during consultations of the whole on UNMIK and on the sequence of events that had occurred around Gates 1 and 31. On both occasions, in private consultations, Council members exchanged views on the situation. The Council also exchanged views on UNMIK in consultations of the whole on 17 October.

The Council met on 29 November for the regular debate on Kosovo, on the basis of the latest report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2011/675). The Special Representative briefed the Council on the situation and on the activities of both UNMIK and the European Union Rule of Law Mission (EULEX). The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia and Enver Hoxhaj also addressed the Council.

During a debate on 8 February 2012, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations presented the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2012/72). The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia and Enver Hoxhaj also addressed the Council.

On 14 May, the Council held a debate on UNMIK, during which the Special Representative briefed the Council and introduced the report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/275), which covered the activities of the Mission from 16 January to 15 April 2012. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia and Enver Hoxhaj both addressed the Council. Following those statements, Council members welcomed the calm holding of Serb polls in Kosovo and other positive developments, and supported continuing the central role of UNMIK.

On 17 July, the Council held closed consultations on UNMIK. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations informed the Council about some violent incidents. The members of the Council deplored those violent acts and alleged expressions of ethnic violence. Some of them expressed confidence that the authorities would act properly. The members of the Council noted the importance of having detailed and reliable information of events on the ground.

Thematic and other issues

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

On 29 June 2012, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2055 (2012), in which, emphasizing the increased workload of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), it requested the Secretary-General to increase the size of the group of experts referred to in resolution 1977 (2011) to up to nine experts.

Non-proliferation (Islamic Republic of Iran)

On 7 September and 21 December 2011 and on 21 March and 12 June 2012, the Council heard briefings by the Permanent Representative of Colombia, Néstor Osorio, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). Council members commended the efforts of the Committee and its Panel of Experts in carrying out the Committee's mandate, and emphasized their commitment to a comprehensive and long-term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue.

On 8 February 2012, the Secretary-General briefed the Council in closed consultations on his visit to the Middle East, and addressed the issue of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He emphasized that there was great concern about the Iranian nuclear programme.

On 7 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2049 (2012), by which it extended until 9 July 2013 the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 29 of resolution 1929 (2010). During the open meeting held on 12 June to hear the 90-day briefing by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), the

member States welcomed the extension of the Panel of Experts' mandate and exchanged views on the Panel's work and its final report.

Non-proliferation (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

On 23 August 2011, the Acting Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) presented his 90-day report to the Council on the work of the Committee. The Council members voiced support for the full implementation of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) and supported the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. There was no consensus on the publication of the final report of the Panel of Experts.

In closed consultations on 16 November, the Permanent Representative of Portugal, José Filipe Moraes Cabral, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), presented the 90-day report on the work of the Committee covering the period from 24 August to 16 November 2011.

On 20 December, in closed consultations, the Council discussed, under "Other matters", the difficulties faced by some diplomatic missions in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the context of paragraph 21 of resolution 1874 (2009).

On 10 February 2012, the Council held consultations on the Committee concerning the arms embargo, the ban on proliferation materiel and luxury goods, asset freezes, and travel bans.

On 13 April, the Council discussed, in consultations, the launch of a satellite on the same day by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On 16 April, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/13) on this issue.

On 12 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2050 (2012), by which it extended until 12 July 2013 the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009).

Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

On 9 February 2012, the Council was briefed by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Eamon Gilmore, on the activities of that organization. He elaborated on the issues which would constitute OSCE priorities in three dimensions of security, namely, human, political-military and economic and environmental. The members of the Council commended the work of OSCE, its experience and agenda, as well as strengthened cooperation with the United Nations, including with the Council on issues of peace and security.

Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

On 14 November 2011, the Council held its six-monthly briefing by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies concerned with counter-terrorism. The Permanent Representatives of Germany, India and South Africa, in their capacities as Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), reaffirmed the threats posed to international peace and security by terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. They reported on the recent activities and prospects of each Committee and its respective Panel or Group of Experts. A joint statement was also made by the Permanent Representative of South Africa on areas of cooperation and operational coordination among the three Committees.

On 14 December, the Council heard briefings from five outgoing Chairs of its subsidiary bodies — the Permanent Representative of Nigeria, U. Joy Ogwu, on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003), concerning Iraq, and the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations; the Permanent Representative of Lebanon, Nawaf Salam, on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia; the Permanent Representative of Brazil, Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, on the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1533 (2004) and 1572 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Côte d'Ivoire, respectively; the Deputy Permanent Representative of Gabon, Alfred Moussotsi, on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005), concerning Lebanon; and the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ivan Barbalić, on the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions — who

had chaired these organs during their two-year tenure on the Security Council.

On 30 January 2012 the Council received a report in consultations from the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) and Permanent Representative of Germany, Peter Wittig, on the work of the Committee. He updated members on the establishment of the Committee's guidelines and the trilateral cooperation among the Government of Afghanistan, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Committee. The briefing also touched on the review of the sanctions list and ways for the Committee to enhance implementation of the sanctions regime. Council members also agreed on the need for accountability, transparency and fairness in the work of the Committee. There were different views expressed on the Council's understanding of the linkages between Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

On 10 May, the Council heard six-monthly briefings by the Permanent Representatives of Germany, India and South Africa in their respective capacities as Chairs of the Committees with counter-terrorism mandates, namely, the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004). They briefed the members on the joint efforts among them and their expert groups, and individual activities of the Committees on outreach work, country visits, enhancing cooperation with international, regional and subregional bodies, increasing information exchanges, participating in joint meetings and maintaining reciprocal representation. The Chairs of the three subsidiary bodies made a joint statement updating the Council on the continuing cooperation among them and their expert groups as requested by the Council in its resolutions.

On 28 June, the Council was briefed by the Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Hardeep Singh Puri, and the Executive Director of the Counter-terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, Michael Smith, on the work of the Committee and the Directorate. The Chair of the Committee reported on recent work done, including special meetings held in Strasbourg and New York in 2011, and the efforts to revise the format of the preliminary implementation assessment. The Executive Director reported on the activities and achievements of the Directorate during the period 2011 to 2012. The Directorate had paid visits to the Member States, facilitated technical assistance among Member States, carried out a global survey of the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), engaged with international, regional and subregional organizations, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and other United Nations counter-terrorism bodies. Members of the Council commended the leadership role of the Committee Chair, as well as the work of both the Committee and the Directorate. They encouraged the leadership to continue to work in the spirit of resolution 1963 (2010).

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

On 12 January 2012, the Council held a debate on cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union. The meeting was presided over by the President of South Africa, Jacob G. Zuma. The Council was briefed by the Secretary-General, the African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security, Ramtane Lamamra, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya and Chair of the African Union Peace and Security Council, Moses Wetangula.

The Secretary-General briefed the Council on his report on United Nations-African Union cooperation in peace and security (S/2011/805) and highlighted the important role that regional and subregional organizations continue to play in conflict prevention and resolution. He further stated that the African Union was a vital strategic partner to the United Nations.

The African Union Commissioner reiterated the importance of building a strong partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in an effort to promote peace, security and stability in Africa. The Chair of the African Union Peace and Security Council provided an assessment of the relationship between the United Nations and the African Union at both the institutional and operational level and called for a more innovative interpretation of Chapter VIII of the Charter.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Colombia and Guatemala; the Minister of State at the Federal Office of Germany; the French Minister of State responsible for French nationals abroad; the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Portugal; the Special Envoy of the Chinese

Government for African Affairs; and the Minister and Special Adviser to the President of Togo, as well as the Permanent Representatives of all other Council members, participated at the debate. Also participating in the debate were the representative of Ethiopia, Kongit Sinegiorgis, in her capacity as Chair of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, and the representative of Nigeria, U. Joy Ogwu, in her capacity as Chair of the Economic Community of West African States.

The Council unanimously adopted resolution 2033 (2012), in which it reaffirmed its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and expressed its determination to take effective steps to further enhance the relationship between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in particular the African Union.

On 5 June, the Council held an informal interactive dialogue with the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire in his capacity as representative of the President of ECOWAS; the Permanent Representative of Angola, speaking on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries; the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission; and the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations.

On 7 June, the Council held an informal interactive dialogue with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, Nabil Elaraby, on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 13 June, the members of the Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council held their sixth annual consultative meeting and exchanged views on cooperation between the two organizations, and the situations in Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Somalia and the Sudan/South Sudan. A joint communiqué (S/2012/444) was issued after the meeting.

On 15 June, the Council held an informal interactive dialogue with a high-level delegation of ECOWAS. Participants included the President of the ECOWAS Commission, Kadre Ouédraogo; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso, Djibril Bassolé; and the Defence Minister of Côte d'Ivoire, Paul Kofi Kofi. The Permanent Representatives of Mali and the Niger also participated. There was an exchange of views on the situation in Mali. A delegation of the African Union, especially the Peace and Security Council, also took part in the discussion.

United Nations peacekeeping operations

On 26 August 2011, the Council held an open debate on "Peacekeeping: taking stock and preparing for the future", which included presentations by the Secretary-General and representatives of 47 Member States and accredited organizations. The Council committed itself to strengthening its partnership with countries contributing military and police contingents to United Nations peacekeeping operations and adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2011/17), in which it stressed the need to improve communications between itself, troop-contributing countries, the United Nations Secretariat and other stakeholders so as to foster a spirit of partnership, cooperation, confidence and mutual trust.

The Council was briefed on 26 March 2012 by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Susana Malcorra, during consultations of the whole. Both briefers centred their presentations on the successful transition from peacekeeping operations to peacebuilding in post-conflict countries. Their Departments' joint "nexus paper" stated that the primary peacebuilding tasks of missions were helping Governments to articulate priorities through building consensus among national and international stakeholders and providing a security umbrella, logistical support and political space for other actors to implement peacebuilding tasks.

The Council held a discussion on 20 June with the military commanders of key United Nations peacekeeping operations in Africa, the Middle East and Haiti, who highlighted important strategies for ensuring unity of command and synergy of efforts among the Organization's 120,000 peacekeepers.

Post-conflict peacebuilding

On 31 October 2011, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support, Judy Cheng-Hopkins, briefed the Council on the post-conflict peacebuilding agenda, highlighting that it had been developed with the understanding that a coordinated, system-wide approach to the issue was required, given the multitude of actors that needed to be involved. She noted that progress had been achieved in galvanizing

the United Nations system and Member States around the common goal of improved civilian expertise in peacebuilding operations. The Chair of the Guinea configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and Permanent Representative of Luxembourg, Sylvie Lucas, also briefed the Council. She said that the Commission had adopted an action-oriented road map focused on reinforcing its impact in the field in the six countries on its agenda. Council members stressed that national ownership was key to peacebuilding efforts and called for international support for the United Nations peacebuilding agenda.

On 12 July 2012, the Council held an open debate on post-conflict peacebuilding to consider the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fifth session (S/2012/70), and as an opportunity to assess progress and challenges and to identify the potentials of undertaking the Commission's three core functions, namely, political accompaniment, advocacy and support; resources mobilization; and fostering coherence. The debate was presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Maria Angela Holguin Cuéllar. A concept paper prepared by Colombia was distributed as document S/2012/511. The Council was briefed by the Secretary-General, who highlighted important achievements of the Peacebuilding Commission and the six existing configurations, as well as challenges that still remained. The Council was also briefed by the Chair of the Commission and Permanent Representative of Bangladesh, Abulkalam Momen; its former Chair, Eugène-Richard Gasana; and the Vice-President and Head of Network Operations, Policy and Country Services at the World Bank, Joachim von Amsberg.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia stated that the Commission has enormous potential to create mechanisms and modalities to promote knowledge, experience-sharing and also as a platform of technical assistance provision. Forty-six speakers made statements. Council members proposed a number of improvements, including enhanced coordinated efforts among Member States, the United Nations and international financial institutions; and bolstering peacebuilding architecture and financial mechanisms.

On 13 July, the Council held an interactive dialogue centred on two questions: How can the work of the Peacebuilding Commission be more effective? And what can the Security Council do to achieve this objective? While recognizing national ownership as the fundamental principle of peacebuilding efforts, a lively debate led to different proposals to meet the Commission's full potential and to bring all partners together around common strategies. Some of the elements recognized by participants included the need for the sustained commitment of a broad range of relevant global actors; strong political accompaniment and advocacy; a clear division of tasks among the United Nations system and international partners; and the need for innovative means of funding and support, namely the enhancement of South-South cooperation.

Children and armed conflict

On 10 January 2012, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Radhika Coomaraswamy, pursuant to resolution 1998 (2011). Members agreed on the importance of protecting children in armed conflict. Some members expressed concern about the inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General of certain situations not on the agenda of the Council. The Special Representative provided information on the criteria and procedures used for listing and delisting parties to armed conflict identified in the annexes to the Secretary-General's periodic reports. Members expressed appreciation for the information and some requested additional information.

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

On 9 November 2011, the Council held a high-level open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The Secretary-General delivered the opening statement, which was followed by briefings by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, on behalf of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator; and the Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Forty-three Member States participated and statements were made on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Union, the Group of Friends on the protection of civilians and the International Humanitarian Fact Finding Commission. Speakers drew attention to concerns about protection of civilians in a number of geographic contexts and to the lack of compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights law in a number of situations. Many delegations focused on enhancing accountability for

violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and on how to provide justice or redress for victims of such violations.

On 25 June 2012, the Council considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2012/376), during an open debate with the participation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, Harold Caballeros, and representatives of 28 more countries. In addition to the statement delivered by the Secretary-General, the Council heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator; the Assistant Secretary-General in the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ivan Šimonović; and the Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Philip Spoerri. Calling attention to the increasing number of victims of violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, the Secretary-General underlined the need to strengthen efforts to meet the five core challenges elaborated in his previous reports on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, namely, enhancing compliance by parties to armed conflict with international law, more systematic engagement with non-State armed groups due to a growing understanding on the part of such groups of their responsibilities and the consequences of violating international humanitarian and human rights law, enhancing the resources and personnel capacities of United Nations peacekeeping missions, accompanied by effective political efforts to secure lasting peace, improving humanitarian access, and enhancing accountability for violations. Participating members addressed a wide range of issues, including the need to address the five core challenges identified by the Secretary-General in his report. Some members emphasized the need to enhance compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law by all parties to conflict. A number of members expressed concern about the tendency for different actors to give a broad interpretation to the norms of international humanitarian law on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. They noted that the primary responsibility in this area lies with Member States, while international institutions and mechanisms should perform a subsidiary role, complementing national efforts. Members noted that any measure to protect civilians by use of force must be approved by the Security Council and be completely in line with the Charter of the United Nations. It was stressed by several members that the Secretary-General's report must focus on the mandate that related to situations of armed conflict. The need for the humanitarian actors to conform to principles of impartiality, territorial integrity and national sovereignty was also underlined.

The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

On 19 January 2012, the Secretary-General introduced his report on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies (S/2011/634). The Council held an open debate on the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security and adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/1), in which it emphasized the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law as an indispensable element for peaceful coexistence. Representatives of 42 Member States, including Council members, made statements during the debate.

Maintenance of international peace and security: conflict prevention

On 22 September 2011, the Council held a high-level meeting on "Maintenance of international peace and security: conflict prevention". The President of Lebanon, Michel Sleiman, presided over the meeting, which was attended also by five Heads of State and Government (Colombia, Gabon, Nigeria, South Africa and Portugal) and seven Foreign Ministers (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India and the United Kingdom), the Permanent Representative of the United States, in her capacity as a member of the President's Cabinet, and the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation. The Secretary-General participated in the meeting, and introduced his report on preventive diplomacy (S/2011/552). He emphasized that political will was fundamental for preventive diplomacy to deliver results, and that the United Nations had always sought to strengthen preventive diplomacy. He explained how United Nations missions were carrying out preventive diplomacy daily in different parts of the world, and proposed that the Council could do much to address emerging threats, even if such threats were not on the Council's agenda. He concluded that better preventive diplomacy was not an option but rather a necessity.

Members of the Council highlighted the importance of preventive diplomacy for the maintenance of international peace and security, many pointing out that timely and efficient prevention was more cost-effective than reactive response after the outbreak of violence. They also underlined the importance for the United Nations to strengthen its partnership with regional organizations, and fully utilize their political and geographic advantages to actively engage them in preventive diplomacy initiatives. Some members expressed the view that the entanglement of threats required the need to develop and fully utilize early warning systems. They recognized the importance of optimizing the use of preventive tools, including mediation, and expressed the view that a comprehensive approach for prevention requires addressing the root causes of conflict, including their socioeconomic aspects. At the end of the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2011/18).

On 23 November, the Council held an open high-level briefing on "New challenges to international peace and security and conflict prevention" with the participation of the Secretary-General and briefings by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Yuri Fedotov, and the Director General of the World Health Organization, Margaret Chan. The meeting was chaired by the Minister of State and Foreign Affairs of Portugal, Paulo Portas. The briefings focused on the three emerging challenges to international peace and security that the Presidency identified for this debate — transnational organized crime, climate change and pandemics. It was considered that further dialogue is needed on how the Council can deal with these emerging challenges in full respect for the competences of each organ, in accordance with the Charter.

Maintenance of international peace and security: moving forward with security sector reform — prospects and challenges in Africa

The Council held an open thematic debate on security sector reform in Africa on 12 October 2011. In his briefing, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations noted that security sector reform was a crucial preventive tool. He noted that the African Union was at the forefront of developing a security sector reform framework and encouraged other regions to draw on that rich experience. The Under-Secretary-General said the Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force and the Security Sector Reform Unit in the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions had become major providers of field support. The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2011/19), in which it emphasized that establishing effective, professional and accountable security sectors was at the cornerstone of peace and sustainable development.

Maintenance of international peace and security: nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and security

On 19 April 2012, the Secretary-General briefed the Council on nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and security. The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/14) on nuclear security. During the meeting members underlined the recent global efforts and progress on nuclear disarmament and combating the threats of nuclear proliferation and terrorism.

Women and peace and security

On 28 October 2011, the Council held an open debate on women and peace and security. Addressing the meeting, the Secretary-General observed that women had minimal participation in conflict prevention and resolution. He said that, in order to reverse that trend, the United Nations would lead by example, and noted that in the past year the number of women leading United Nations peacekeeping, political and peacebuilding missions had gone up to 6 in 33 missions. The Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Michelle Bachelet, said in her statement that the United Nations system was working to increase post-conflict spending on women's empowerment and gender equality. She urged Member States to develop national planning instruments to increase the number of women in security, governance and Foreign Service sectors. In addition, she called for greater investment in women's post-conflict recovery and justice needs and reparations. The President of the Economic and Social Council, Lazarous Kapambwe, called on the United Nations system to develop a more coherent response to end all forms of discrimination and violence against women, with special attention to the linkage between HIV/AIDS and sexual violence.

The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2011/20), in which, among other issues, it stressed the importance of creating enabling conditions for women's participation during all stages of peace processes and for countering negative societal attitudes regarding full and equal participation of women in conflict resolution and mediation

On 23 February 2012, the Council held a public debate on women and peace and security, following a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Margot Wallström. States and the United Nations system were encouraged to continue raising awareness of the impact of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations on victims, families, communities and societies. A presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/3) was adopted in that regard.

On 24 April, the Executive Director of UN-Women briefed the Council on advancing resolution 1325 (2000) and patterns observed in recent post-conflict elections, and provided some recommendations for Council actions. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations focused his briefing on women's political participation and protection, saying that peacekeepers must do their utmost to maximize the former and minimize the risks faced by women. In consultations of the whole, Council members acknowledged the importance of the principles discussed in the briefing.

International Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia

On 14 September 2011, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2006 (2011), by which it reappointed Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda effective from 15 September 2011 until 31 December 2014; and resolution 2007 (2011), by which it reappointed Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia effective from 1 January 2012 until 31 December 2014.

In adopting resolution 2013 (2011) on 14 October, the Council authorized Judge Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to work part-time and engage in another judicial occupation until 31 December 2011.

On 7 December, the Council met to consider the reports of the International Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia on the progress of their completion strategies (S/2011/472 and S/2011/473, respectively). The Council heard briefings by the President of the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Theodor Meron, and the President of the Tribunal for Rwanda, Khalida Rachid Khan. They highlighted the contributions of these courts to the development of international criminal justice, but cautioned that limited resources and ongoing staffing challenges threatened the timely completion of their work. The Council also heard briefings by the Prosecutors of the two Tribunals; the Prosecutor of the Tribunal for Rwanda asserted that tracking and arresting the remaining nine fugitives indicted by the Tribunal remained a challenge. The Prosecutor of the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia noted that with the arrest of the two remaining fugitives the final impediment to completion of the Tribunal's mandate had been removed. Among States taking the floor were representatives of Rwanda, Croatia and Serbia. Council members welcomed the efforts by the Tribunals in fulfilling their mandates, regretted the delays in the completion of several cases in the two Tribunals and recalled the essential timetable for the completion of their work set out in resolution 1966 (2010). States noted with appreciation the level of cooperation of the States concerned with the Tribunals and expressed their readiness to provide necessary assistance for the work of the two Tribunals.

On 21 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2029 (2011), in which it reaffirmed that staff retention was essential for the completion of the work of the Tribunal for Rwanda, and extended the terms of office of four judges of the Trial Chamber and eight ad litem judges until 30 June 2012 or sooner if their trials were completed.

On 29 February 2012, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2038 (2012), by which it appointed Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals with effect from 1 March 2012 for a term of four years.

The Council met on 7 June to consider the reports of the International Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia (see S/2012/349 and S/2012/354, respectively) on the progress of their completion strategies. The Council held a debate to hear the

briefings by the President of the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Theodor Meron, and by the President of the Tribunal for Rwanda, Vagn Joensen. The Council also heard a briefing by the Prosecutors of the two Tribunals.

The Prosecutor of the Tribunal for Rwanda agreed that, while much progress had been made, appeals litigation over referral of cases to Rwanda had become a significant concern of his Office. The Prosecutor of the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia highlighted the importance of the *Mladić* and *Karadžić* cases. Among concerned States taking the floor were representatives of Croatia, Rwanda and Serbia. Members of the Council welcomed the efforts by the Tribunals in fulfilling their mandates, outlined the importance of the completing of the Tribunals' work in a timely manner in accordance with resolution 1966 (2010), noted cooperation of respective States with the Tribunals and expressed their readiness to render necessary assistance to the work of the Tribunals.

On 29 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2054 (2012), by which it extended the terms of office of three judges of the Trial Chamber of the Tribunal for Rwanda until 31 December 2012 or until the completion of the *Ngirabatware* case, taking note of the intention of the Tribunal to complete the case by that date, and extended the term of office of the President of the Tribunal, on an exceptional basis, until 31 December 2014, expressing the intention to review this decision in June 2013.

On 5 July, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it welcomed the commencement of the functioning of the Arusha branch of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals on 1 July 2012 and emphasized that the establishment of the Mechanism pursuant to resolution 1966 (2010) was essential to ensure that the closure of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia did not leave the door open to impunity for the remaining fugitives and for those whose trials or appeals have not been completed.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

On 26 August, 8 November and 27 December 2011 and on 25 January 2012, the Council issued statements to the press condemning the terrorist attacks that had occurred in Nigeria.

On 7 September 2011, the President of the Council issued a statement to the press condemning the terrorist attack that had occurred in Delhi.

On 9 September, the Council issued a statement to the press on the tenth anniversary of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, condemning those heinous attacks and expressing the deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims of terrorism and their families.

On 29 November the Council issued a statement to the press condemning in the strongest terms the attacks against diplomatic premises of the United Kingdom in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On 4 May 2012, under the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts", the Council held a thematic meeting on "Strengthening international cooperation in the implementation of counter-terrorism obligations". The meeting was chaired by the President of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, and was attended by the Secretary-General, ministers, deputy ministers and other high-level representatives. Azerbaijan circulated a concept paper (S/2012/281) in preparation for the meeting, emphasizing the need to strengthen international cooperation with a view to implementing the existing counter-terrorism obligations in a timely and united manner, in particular through increasing capacity-building and assistance to States. In his briefing to the Council, the Secretary-General underlined the need to focus on conditions conducive to spreading terrorism and the importance of an integrated approach to terrorism and violent extremism embodied in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Council members expressed concern that terrorism continued to pose a serious threat to international peace and security, the enjoyment of human rights and the social and economic development of all Member States, and to undermine global stability and prosperity. The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/17).

On 19 July, the Council issued a statement to the press condemning the terrorist attack that occurred on 18 July in Bulgaria, which caused several deaths and numerous injuries.

Threats to international peace and security: securing borders against illicit cross-border trafficking and movement

On 25 April 2012, the Council held an open debate to discuss the evolving challenges and threats to international peace and security related to illicit cross-border trafficking in arms and drugs, trafficking by non-State actors in nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials, trafficking in conflict minerals and the movement of terrorists and their funds, in violation of sanctions regimes imposed by the Council and its other decisions. The Council expressed concern that such illicit cross-border trafficking and movement contributed to these challenges and threats. The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/16).

Other matters

Implementation of the note by the President of the Council (S/2006/507)

On 30 November 2011 the Council held an open debate on working methods under the item entitled "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)", focusing on Council practice and steps taken in implementing measures to enhance transparency, efficiency and interaction of the Council with the general membership.

On 19 March 2012, the Council held consultations on working methods on the basis of a draft non-paper produced by Portugal and the United Kingdom. Council members expressed support for spreading the workload of the Council more evenly throughout the year, clustering similar issues together more effectively, and ensuring that reporting requirements were fit for purpose. Council members agreed that detailed plans to that end should be taken forward in the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions. Council members were unanimous in their support for a better level of planning accuracy by reallocating Fridays to the subsidiary organs, while retaining the flexibility to meet at any time. All members supported more interactive exchanges among Council members, and more targeted briefings by United Nations officials. Some members mentioned other reform ideas, including some that had been brought up during the open debate on working methods in November 2011. Those would continue to be discussed within the Informal Working Group.

On 5 June, a note by the President of the Security Council (S/2012/402) was adopted, containing practical measures to be followed on the use of conference services and to enhance interactivity in consultations of the whole.

On 19 July, following informal consultations of the Working Group held on 6 July, the Chair of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions presented an oral report to the Council concerning the question of mandates and reporting cycles. The information included the Chair's own assessment on ways of improving the existing situation, as well as certain recommendations.

Admission of new Members

On 26 September 2011, the Council held consultations of the whole on the application of Palestine for admission to membership in the United Nations. Members agreed to hold a formal meeting of the Council on 28 September to decide on the referral of the application of Palestine to the Committee on the Admission of New Members, for examination and report. In the course of the consultations, differing views were expressed concerning the criteria for membership set out in the Charter, and on the question of the recognition of a Palestinian State. Some Members felt that such recognition should not be subject to the outcome of negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis, while others felt that the two-State solution through a negotiated settlement was the only option for a long-term sustainable peace.

On 28 September, the Council held a public meeting on the application, in which it decided to refer the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

During the month of November, the Committee on the Admission of New Members held two private meetings to discuss the application. At the first meeting, on 3 November, delegations expressed their views on the application, on the basis of which the Chair of the Committee prepared a report which was adopted by consensus on 11 November (S/2011/705). Owing to differing views and lack of unanimity on the issue, the Committee's report did not include any recommendation on the Palestinian application. The report is before the Security Council.

International Court of Justice

On 25 October 2011, Council members held an exchange of views with the President of the International Court of Justice, Hisashi Owada.

On 10 November, four judges were elected in a simultaneous ballot at the Security Council and the General Assembly. The electoral process continued on 22 November and 13 December.

On 19 January 2012, the Council adopted resolution 2034 (2012), in which it noted with regret the resignation of Judge Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh and decided that the election to fill the vacancy would be held on 27 April 2012. On 27 April, concurrently with the General Assembly, the Council elected by secret ballot Dalveer Bhandari of India to fill the vacancy on the Court.

International Criminal Court

On 16 March 2012, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it noted the issuance of the first verdict of the International Criminal Court, which found Thomas Lubanga guilty of conscripting and enlisting children under the age of 15 years into the Force patriotique pour la libération du Congo.

Annual report of the Security Council

On 27 October 2011, the Council adopted its annual report for the period from 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011 (A/66/2). On 8 November, the Permanent Representative of Portugal, in his capacity as President of the Council for the month, presented the annual report to the General Assembly.

Part I
Activities relating to all questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

I
Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*
2004 (2011)	30 August 2011	The situation in the Middle East (UNIFIL)
2005 (2011)	14 September 2011	The situation in Sierra Leone
2006 (2011)	14 September 2011	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
2007 (2011)	14 September 2011	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
2008 (2011)	16 September 2011	The situation in Liberia
2009 (2011)	16 September 2011	The situation in Libya
2010 (2011)	30 September 2011	The situation in Somalia
2011 (2011)	12 October 2011	The situation in Afghanistan
2012 (2011)	14 October 2011	The question concerning Haiti
2013 (2011)	14 October 2011	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
2014 (2011)	21 October 2011	The situation in the Middle East

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*
2015 (2011)	24 October 2011	The situation in Somalia
2016 (2011)	27 October 2011	The situation in Libya
2017 (2011)	31 October 2011	The situation in Libya
2018 (2011)	31 October 2011	Peace and security in Africa
2019 (2011)	16 November 2011	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
2020 (2011)	22 November 2011	The situation in Somalia
2021 (2011)	29 November 2011	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
2022 (2011)	2 December 2011	The situation in Libya
2023 (2011)	5 December 2011	Peace and security in Africa
2024 (2011)	14 December 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
2025 (2011)	14 December 2011	The situation in Liberia
2026 (2011)	14 December 2011	The situation in Cyprus
2027 (2011)	20 December 2011	The situation in Burundi
2028 (2011)	21 December 2011	The situation in the Middle East (UNDOF)
2029 (2011)	21 December 2011	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
2030 (2011)	21 December 2011	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
2031 (2011)	21 December 2011	The situation in the Central African Republic
2032 (2011)	22 December 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
2033 (2012)	12 January 2012	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security
2034 (2012)	19 January 2012	Date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice
2035 (2012)	17 February 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
2036 (2012)	22 February 2012	The situation in Somalia

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*
2037 (2012)	23 February 2012	The situation in Timor-Leste
2038 (2012)	29 February 2012	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
2039 (2012)	29 February 2012	Peace consolidation in West Africa
2040 (2012)	12 March 2012	The situation in Libya
2041 (2012)	22 March 2012	The situation in Afghanistan
2042 (2012)	14 April 2012	The situation in the Middle East
2043 (2012)	21 April 2012	The situation in the Middle East
2044 (2012)	24 April 2012	The situation concerning Western Sahara
2045 (2012)	26 April 2012	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire
2046 (2012)	2 May 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
2047 (2012)	17 May 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
2048 (2012)	18 May 2012	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
2049 (2012)	7 June 2012	Non-proliferation
2050 (2012)	12 June 2012	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea
2051 (2012)	12 June 2012	The situation in the Middle East
2052 (2012)	27 June 2012	The situation in the Middle East (UNDOF)
2053 (2012)	27 June 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*
2054 (2012)	29 June 2012	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
2055 (2012)	29 June 2012	Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
2056 (2012)	5 July 2012	Peace and security in Africa
2057 (2012)	5 July 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
2058 (2012)	19 July 2012	The situation in Cyprus
2059 (2012)	20 July 2012	The situation in the Middle East
2060 (2012)	25 July 2012	The situation in Somalia
2061 (2012)	25 July 2012	The situation concerning Iraq
2062 (2012)	26 July 2012	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire
2063 (2012)	31 July 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

II
Statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Statement by the President	*Date*	*Subject*
S/PRST/2011/16	3 August 2011	The situation in the Middle East
S/PRST/2011/17	26 August 2011	United Nations peacekeeping operations
S/PRST/2011/18	22 September 2011	Maintenance of international peace and security: conflict prevention
S/PRST/2011/19	12 October 2011	Maintenance of international peace and security: moving forward with security sector reform — prospects and challenges in Africa
S/PRST/2011/20	28 October 2011	Women and peace and security
S/PRST/2011/21	14 November 2011	Central African region
S/PRST/2011/22	19 December 2011	The situation in Afghanistan
S/PRST/2012/1	19 January 2012	The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security
S/PRST/2012/2	21 February 2012	Peace and security in Africa
S/PRST/2012/3	23 February 2012	Women and peace and security
S/PRST/2012/4	5 March 2012	The situation in Somalia
S/PRST/2012/5	6 March 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
S/PRST/2012/6	21 March 2012	The situation in the Middle East
S/PRST/2012/7	26 March 2012	Peace and security in Africa
S/PRST/2012/8	29 March 2012	The situation in the Middle East
S/PRST/2012/9	4 April2012	Peace and security in Africa
S/PRST/2012/10	5 April2012	The situation in the Middle East
S/PRST/2012/11	11 April 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone
S/PRST/2012/12	12 April 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
S/PRST/2012/13	16 April 2012	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea
S/PRST/2012/14	19 April 2012	Maintenance of international peace and security: nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and security

Statement by the President	*Date*	*Subject*
S/PRST/2012/15	21 April 2012	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
S/PRST/2012/16	25 April 2012	Threats to international peace and security
S/PRST/2012/17	4 May 2012	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
S/PRST/2012/18	29 June 2012	Central African region

III
Official communiqués issued by the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Symbol	*Date*	*Subject*
S/PV.6600	16 August 2011	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
S/PV.6608	7 September 2011	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Mission in Liberia
S/PV.6615	14 September 2011	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
S/PV.6617	15 September 2011	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)
S/PV.6637	25 October 2011	Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice
S/PV.6676	7 December 2011	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
S/PV.6680	13 December 2011	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
S/PV.6689	15 December 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
S/PV.6714	9 February 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

Symbol	*Date*	*Subject*
S/PV.6750	12 April 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
S/PV.6779	6 June 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/PV.6787	14 June 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
S/PV.6797	29 June 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Mission in South Sudan
S/PV.6801	5 July 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
S/PV.6802	10 July 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
S/PV.6803	10 July 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution '353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic
S/PV.6806	18 July 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

IV
Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6598	3 August 2011	The situation in the Middle East
6599	10 August 2011	The situation in Somalia
6600	16 August 2011	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B
		United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
6601	18 August 2011	Central African region
6602	25 August 2011	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6603	26 August 2011	United Nations peacekeeping operations
		Peacekeeping: taking stock and preparing for the future
		Letter dated 5 August 2011 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/496)
6604	30 August 2011	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)
		Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2011/514)
6605	30 August 2011	The situation in the Middle East
		Letter dated 5 August 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/488)
6606	30 August 2011	The situation in Libya
6607	7 September 2011	Non-proliferation
		Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6608	7 September 2011	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Mission in Liberia
6609	12 September 2011	The situation in Sierra Leone Seventh report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2011/554)
6610	13 September 2011	The situation in Liberia Twenty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2011/497)
6611	14 September 2011	The situation in Sierra Leone Seventh report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2011/554)
6612	14 September 2011	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 Letter dated 7 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/561)
6613	14 September 2011	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 Letter dated 13 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/566)
6614	14 September 2011	The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2011/549)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6615	14 September 2011	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
6616	15 September 2011	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) Letter dated 13 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/574) Letter dated 14 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/575)
6617	15 September 2011	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)
6618	16 September 2011	The question concerning Haiti Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2011/540)
6619	16 September 2011	The situation in Liberia Twenty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2011/497)
6620	16 September 2011	The situation in Libya Letter dated 15 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/578)
6621	22 September 2011	Maintenance of international peace and security Conflict prevention Report of the Secretary-General on preventive diplomacy (S/2011/552) Letter dated 12 September 2011 from the Permanent representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/570)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6622	26 September 2011	The situation in Libya
6623	27 September 2011	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6624	28 September 2011	Admission of new Members
		Note by the Secretary-General (S/2011/592)
6625	29 September 2011	The situation in Afghanistan
		Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2011/590)
6626	30 September 2011	The situation in Somalia
		Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2011/549)
		Letter dated 21 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/591)
6627	4 October 2011	The situation in the Middle East
6628	6 October 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
		Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2011/603)
6629	12 October 2011	The situation in Afghanistan
6630	12 October 2011	Maintenance of international peace and security
		Moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa
		Letter dated 7 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/627)
6631	14 October 2011	The question concerning Haiti
		Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2011/540)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6632	14 October 2011	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
		Letter dated 30 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/609)
6633	19 October 2011	Peace and security in Africa
		Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea
		Letter dated 17 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/644)
6634	21 October 2011	The situation in the Middle East
6635	24 October 2011	The situation in Somalia
6636	24 October 2011	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6637	25 October 2011	Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice
6638	25 October 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
		Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2011/643)
6639	26 October 2011	The situation in Libya
6640	27 October 2011	The situation in Libya
6641	27 October 2011	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly
6642	28 October 2011	Women and peace and security
		Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2011/598)
		Letter dated 20 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/654)
6643	31 October 2011	Post-conflict peacebuilding

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6644	31 October 2011	The situation in Libya
6645	31 October 2011	Peace and security in Africa
6646	31 October 2011	The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of Somali natural resources and waters (S/2011/661) Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1950 (2010) (S/2011/662)
6647	2 November 2011	The situation in Libya
6648	3 November 2011	The situation in Guinea-Bissau Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2011/655)
6649	8 November 2011	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2011/656)
6650	9 November 2011	Protection of civilians in armed conflict
6651	10 November 2011	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (S/2011/452, S/2011/453 and S/2011/454)
6652	10 November 2011	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (S/2011/452, S/2011/453 and S/2011/454)
6653	10 November 2011	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (S/2011/452, S/2011/453 and S/2011/454)
6654	10 November 2011	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (S/2011/452, S/2011/453 and S/2011/454)
6655	10 November 2011	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (S/2011/452, S/2011/453 and S/2011/454)
6656	11 November 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
6657	14 November 2011	Central African region Report of the Secretary-General on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas pursuant to Security Council press statement (S/2011/693)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
		First report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Office for Central Africa (S/2011/704)
6658	14 November 2011	Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
6659	15 November 2011	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
		Letter dated 3 November 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/682)
6660	15 November 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
		Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2011/678)
6661	16 November 2011	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
		Letter dated 3 November 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/682)
		Letter dated 15 November 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/717)
6662	21 November 2011	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6663	22 November 2011	The situation in Somalia
6664	22 November 2011	The situation in Timor-Leste
		Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (S/2011/641)
6665	22 November 2011	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (S/2011/452, S/2011/453 and S/2011/454)
6666	22 November 2011	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (S/2011/452, S/2011/453 and S/2011/454)
6667	22 November 2011	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (S/2011/452, S/2011/453 and S/2011/454)
6668	23 November 2011	Maintenance of international peace and security
		New challenges to international peace and security and conflict prevention

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
		Letter dated 8 November 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/698)
6669	28 November 2011	The situation in Libya
		Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (S/2011/727)
6670	29 November 2011	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)
		Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2011/675)
6671	29 November 2011	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
6672	30 November 2011	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)
		Letter dated 18 November 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/726)
6673	2 December 2011	The situation in Libya
		Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (S/2011/727)
6674	5 December 2011	Peace and security in Africa
6675	6 December 2011	The situation concerning Iraq
		First report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2001 (2011) (S/2011/736)
6676	7 December 2011	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B
		United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
6677	7 December 2011	The situation in Burundi
		Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (S/2011/751)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6678	7 December 2011	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
		International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
		Letter dated 15 November 2011 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/716)
		Letter dated 16 November 2011 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/731)
6679	8 December 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
		Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2011/741)
6680	13 December 2011	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B
		United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
6681	13 December 2011	The situation in Somalia
		Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2011/759)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6682	13 December 2011	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (S/2011/452, S/2011/453 and S/2011/454)
6683	14 December 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2011/741)
6684	14 December 2011	The situation in Liberia
6685	14 December 2011	The situation in Cyprus Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2011/746 and Corr.1)
6686	14 December 2011	Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
6687	14 December 2011	The situation in the Central African Republic Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2011/739)
6688	15 December 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
6689	15 December 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
6690	19 December 2011	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2011/772)
6691	20 December 2011	The situation in Burundi Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (S/2011/751)
6692	20 December 2011	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6693	21 December 2011	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2011 (S/2011/748)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6694	21 December 2011	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 Letter dated 16 November 2011 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/731)
6695	21 December 2011	The situation in Guinea-Bissau Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2011/655)
6696	21 December 2011	The situation in the Central African Republic Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2011/739)
6697	21 December 2011	Non-proliferation Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)
6698	22 December 2011	The situation in Libya Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (S/2011/727) Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6699	22 December 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2011/741)
6700	11 January 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2011/814)
6701	11 January 2012	The situation in Somalia Letter dated 9 January 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/19)
6702	12 January 2012	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security Strengthening the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in the maintenance of international peace and security Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations-African Union cooperation in peace and security (S/2011/805) Letter dated 4 January 2012 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/13) Letter dated 9 January 2012 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/20)
6703	16 January 2012	Peace consolidation in West Africa Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa (S/2011/811)
6704	19 January 2012	Date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice Note by the Secretary-General concerning the date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/2012/38)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6705	19 January 2012	The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security Report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies (S/2011/634)
6706	24 January 2012	The situation in the Mid le East, including the Palestinian question
6707	25 January 2012	The situation in Libya
6708	26 January 2012	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire Twenty-ninth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2011/807)
6709	26 January 2012	Peace and security in Africa Letter dated 17 January 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/42)
6710	31 January 2012	The situation in the Middle East Letter dated 24 January 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/71)
6711	4 February 2012	The situation in the Middle East
6712	7 February 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2012/65)
6713	8 February 2012	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2012/72)
6714	9 February 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6715	9 February 2012	Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
6716	17 February 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
6717	21 February 2012	Peace and security in Africa The impact of transnational organized crime on peace, security and stability in West Africa and the Sahel region Letter dated 17 January 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/42) Letter dated 8 February 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/83)
6718	22 February 2012	The situation in Somalia Special report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/74)
6719	22 February 2012	The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General on specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region (S/2012/50)
6720	22 February 2012	The situation in Timor-Leste Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (S/2012/43)
6721	23 February 2012	The situation in Timor-Leste Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (S/2012/43)
6722	23 February 2012	Women and peace and security Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2012/33)
6723	27 February 2012	Peace consolidation in West Africa Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea Letter dated 18 January 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/45)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6724	28 February 2012	Security Council mission
		Briefing by Security Council mission to Haiti (13 to 16 February 2012)
6725	28 February 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6726	29 February 2012	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
		International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
		Letter dated 23 February 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/112)
		Letter dated 27 February 2012 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/113)
6727	29 February 2012	Peace consolidation in West Africa
		Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea
		Letter dated 18 January 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/45)
6728	29 February 2012	The situation in Libya
6729	5 March 2012	The situation in Somalia
		Special report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/74)
6730	6 March 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
6731	7 March 2012	The situation in Libya
		Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (S/2012/129)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6732	8 March 2012	The question concerning Haiti Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2012/128)
6733	12 March 2012	The situation in Libya Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (S/2012/129) Letter dated 7 March 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/139)
6734	12 March 2012	The situation in the Middle East
6735	20 March 2012	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2012/133)
6736	21 March 2012	The situation in the Middle East
6737	21 March 2012	Non-proliferation Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)
6738	22 March 2012	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2012/133)
6739	22 March 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2012/160)
6740	26 March 2012	United Nations peacekeeping operations
6741	26 March 2012	Peace and security in Africa
6742	27 March 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6743	28 March 2012	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
6744	29 March 2012	The situation in the Middle East

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6745	4 April 2012	Peace and security in Africa
6746	5 April 2012	The situation in the Middle East
6747	10 April 2012	The situation concerning Iraq Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2001 (2011) (S/2012/185)
6748	11 April 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2012/160)
6749	12 April 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
6750	12 April 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
6751	14 April 2012	The situation in the Middle East
6752	16 April 2012	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea
6753	19 April 2012	Maintenance of international peace and security Nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and security Letter dated 5 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/194)
6754	19 April 2012	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
6755	21 April 2012	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
6756	21 April 2012	The situation in the Middle East Letter dated 19 April 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/238)
6757	23 April 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6758	24 April 2012	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2012/197)
6759	24 April 2012	Women and peace and security
6760	25 April 2012	Threats to international peace and security Securing borders against illicit cross-border trafficking and movement Letter dated 5 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/195)
6761	26 April 2012	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire Letter dated 11 April 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/196)
6762	26 April 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2012/231)
6763	27 April 2012	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice (S/2012/211, S/2012/212 and S/2012/213)
6764	2 May 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
6765	4 May 2012	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts Strengthening international cooperation in the implementation of counterterrorism obligations Letter dated 1 May 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/281)
6766	7 May 2012	The situation in Guinea-Bissau Special report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Guinea-Bissau (S/2012/280)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6767	10 May 2012	Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
6768	10 May 2012	The situation in Libya
		Letter dated 23 March 2012 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/178)
6769	14 May 2012	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)
		Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2012/275)
6770	15 May 2012	The situation in Somalia
		Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/283)
6771	15 May 2012	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
		Letter dated 9 May 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/307)
6772	16 May 2012	The situation in Libya
6773	17 May 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
6774	18 May 2012	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
6775	29 May 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6776	29 May 2012	The situation in the Middle East
6777	31 May 2012	Security Council mission
		Briefing by Security Council mission to West Africa (18 to 24 May 2012)
6778	5 June 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
6779	6 June 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B
		United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6780	6 June 2012	The situation in the Central African Republic Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2012/374)
6781	7 June 2012	Non-proliferation
6782	7 June 2012	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 Letter dated 23 May 2012 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/354) Letter dated 22 May 2012 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/349)
6783	12 June 2012	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea
6784	12 June 2012	The situation in the Middle East

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6785	12 June 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2012/355)
6786	12 June 2012	Non-proliferation Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)
6787	14 June 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
6788	19 June 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6789	20 June 2012	United Nations peacekeeping operations
6790	25 June 2012	Protection of civilians in armed conflict Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2012/376)
6791	27 June 2012	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2012/403)
6792	27 June 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2012/355)
6793	27 June 2012	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2012/462)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6794	29 June 2012	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 Letter dated 22 May 2012 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/349) Letter dated 1 June 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/392)
6795	29 June 2012	Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
6796	29 June 2012	Central African region Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of children and armed conflict affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (S/2012/365) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2012/421)
6797	29 June 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Mission in South Sudan
6798	5 July 2012	Peace and security in Africa
6799	5 July 2012	The situation in Burundi
6800	5 July 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2012/486)
6801	5 July 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Meeting	Date	Subject
6802	10 July 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
6803	10 July 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic
6804	11 July 2012	Peace consolidation in West Africa Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa (S/2012/510)
6805	12 July 2012	Post-conflict peacebuilding Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fifth session (S/2012/70) Note verbale dated 2 July 2012 from the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/511)
6806	18 July 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
6807	18 July 2012	The situation in Libya
6808	18 July 2012	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire Thirtieth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2012/506)
6809	19 July 2012	The situation in Cyprus Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2012/507)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6810	19 July 2012	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2043 (2012) (S/2012/523)
6811	19 July 2012	The situation concerning Iraq Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2001 (2011) (S/2012/535)
6812	20 July 2012	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2043 (2012) (S/2012/523)
6813	24 July 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2012/548)
6814	25 July 2012	The situation in Somalia Letter dated 11 July 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/544) Letter dated 11 July 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/545)
6815	25 July 2012	The situation concerning Iraq Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2001 (2011) (S/2012/535)
6816	25 July 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6817	26 July 2012	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire Thirtieth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2012/506)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6818	26 July 2012	The situation in Guinea-Bissau Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2012/554)
6819	31 July 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2012/548)

V
Meetings of the Security Council and troop- and police-contributing countries held during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6600	16 August 2011	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
6608	7 September 2011	United Nations Mission in Liberia
6615	14 September 2011	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
6676	7 December 2011	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
6680	13 December 2011	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
6714	9 February 2012	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
6750	12 April 2012	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
6779	6 June 2012	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
6787	14 June 2012	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
6797	29 June 2012	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
6801	5 July 2012	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
6802	10 July 2012	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
6803	10 July 2012	United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic
6806	18 July 2012	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

VI
Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council held during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

Seventy-second session

11-13 October 2011

Seventy-third session

1-3 May 2012

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

Informal consultations/meetings

9 August; 13 September; 9 November 2011; 3 February; 18 April; 14 May; 6, 11, 17 and 31 July 2012

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (20111) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities

Formal/plenary meetings

18 October 2011 (44th)

Informal consultations/meetings

11 and 18 October; 15 November; 13 December 2011; 24 January; 1 March; 3 and 17 April; 1 and 8 May; 5 and 19 June; 3 and 24 July 2012

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Formal/plenary meetings

25 August (251st); 8 September (252nd); 28 September (253rd); 20 October (254th); 10 November (255th); 15 December 2011 (256th); 2 February (257th); 15 March (258th); 11 May (259th); 7 June (260th); 19 July 2012 (261st)

Informal consultations/meetings

8 March 2012

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

Informal consultations/meetings

19 August; 30 November 2011; 9 March; 15 June 2012

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Informal consultations/meetings

16 November; 6 December 2011; 2 March; 13 June 2012

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Formal/plenary meetings

4 August (43rd); 27 October (44th); 21 November (45th); 21 December 2011 (46th); 24 February (47th); 25 April (48th); 14 June 2012 (49th)

Informal consultations/meetings

18, 26 and 30 August; 6 September; 5 and 11 October; 1, 14 and 15 December 2011; 17 January; 14 March 2012

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Informal consultations/meetings

14 October 2011; 10 February; 11 April; 4 May 2012

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

Informal consultations/meetings

10 November 2011; 6 and 10 February; 26 March; 16 May; 23 July 2012

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Formal meetings

12 September 2011 (5th)

Informal consultations/meetings

12 September; 1 December 2011; 8 February; 18 April; 11 June 2012

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Informal consultations/meetings

7 December 2011; 29 February; 1 June 2012

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

Informal consultations/meetings

14 September; 12 December 2011; 9 February; 5 March; 9 April; 9 May; 25 July 2012

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

Informal consultations/meetings

1 November 2011; 17 January; 6 and 20 March; 24 April; 12 June 2012

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

Informal consultations/meetings

2 July 2012

Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

24 August; 2 November; 12 December 2011; 1 and 23 March; 18 June 2012

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

28 September; 21 November 2011; 27 March; 8 June 2012

Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

Formal/plenary meetings

30 September 2011; 31 May 2012

Informal consultations/meetings

9 and 16 September 2011; 27 January; 7, 13 and 24 February; 1, 13, 16, 28 and 30 March; 23 April; 7 and 14 May; 13, 20 and 27 July 2012

Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

4 November; 5 December 2011; 9 and 23 March; 10 and 20 April; 18 May; 1 and 15 June; 6 and 27 July 2012

Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

13 September; 31 October; 6 December 2011; 20 January; 30 March; 30 April; 10 May; 6 June 2012

VII
Annual reports of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council issued during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

A. Annual reports of committees

S/2012/7	Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea
S/2012/305	Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (20111) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities
S/2011/806	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)
S/2011/804	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia
S/2012/3	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/2011/808	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire
S/2012/18	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan
S/2012/17	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)
S/2012/192	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)
S/2012/32	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya
S/2012/543	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

B. Annual reports of working groups

S/2011/817	Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations
S/2011/820	Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa
S/2011/610	Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

VIII
Reports of panels and monitoring mechanisms issued during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Pursuant to*
Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities: Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team		
S/2011/790	20 December 2011	Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011)
Côte d'Ivoire: Group of Experts		
S/2011/642	17 October 2011	Resolution 1980 (2011)
S/2012/196	11 April 2012	Resolution 1980 (2011)
Democratic Republic of the Congo: Group of Experts		
S/2011/738	29 November 2011	Resolution 1952 (2010)
S/2012/348 and Add.1	21 and 26 June 2012	Resolution 2021 (2011)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Panel of Experts		
S/2012/422	11 June 2012	Resolution 1985 (2011)
Islamic Republic of Iran: Panel of Experts		
S/2012/395	4 June 2012	Resolution 1984 (2011)
Liberia: Panel of Experts		
S/2011/757	30 November 2011	Resolution 1961 (2010)
S/2012/448	15 June 2012	Resolution 2025 (2011)
Libya: Panel of Experts		
S/2012/163	17 February 2012	Resolution 1973 (2011)
Somalia/Eritrea: Monitoring Group		
S/2012/544 (Somalia)	11 July 2012	Resolution 2002 (2011)
S/2012/545 (Eritrea)	11 July 2012	Resolution 2002 (2011)

IX
Reports of Security Council missions issued during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Symbol	*Date*	*Report*
S/2012/534	11 July 2012	Report of the Security Council mission to Haiti, 13 to 16 February 2012

X
Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Peacekeeping operation	*Established by resolution*	*Resolution(s) relating to the operation's mandate adopted during the reporting period*
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	47 (1948)	None
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	50 (1948)	None
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	186 (1964)	2026 (2011) 2058 (2012)
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	350 (1974)	2028 (2011) 2052 (2012)
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	425 (1978) 426 (1978)	2004 (2011)
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	690 (1991)	2044 (2012)
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	1244 (1999)	None
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	1509 (2003)	2008 (2011)
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	1528 (2004)	2062 (2012)
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	1542 (2004)	2012 (2011)
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	1769 (2007)	2063 (2012)
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	1925 (2010)	2053 (2012)
United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA)	1990 (2011)	2024 (2011) 2032 (2011) 2047 (2012)
United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	1996 (2011)	2057 (2012)
United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNSMIS)	2043 (2012)	2059 (2012)

XI
Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Mission or office	*Established by*	*Decisions relating to the mandate adopted during the reporting period*
United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS)	S/1995/323 and S/1995/452	None
United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)	S/2001/1129	None
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	1401 (2002)	2041 (2012)
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	1500 (2003)	2061 (2012)
United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	1704 (2006)	2037 (2012)
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	S/2007/280	None
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)	1829 (2008)	2005 (2011)
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)	S/PRST/2009/5	2031 (2011)
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	1876 (2009)	2030 (2011)
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	S/2010/457	None
United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU)	General Assembly resolution 64/288	None
United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB)	1959 (2010)	2027 (2011)
United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	2009 (2011)	2022 (2011) 2040 (2012)

XII
Reports of the Secretary-General issued during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Subject*
S/2011/476	1 August 2011	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
S/2011/497	5 August 2011	Twenty-third progress report on the United Nations Mission in Liberia
S/2011/498	8 August 2011	Assessment report on the status of the negotiations in Cyprus
S/2011/514	12 August 2011	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
S/2011/527	19 August 2011	Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict
S/2011/540	25 August 2011	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
S/2011/552	26 August 2011	Preventive diplomacy: delivering results
S/2011/549	30 August 2011	Somalia
S/2011/554	2 September 2011	Seventh report on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
S/2011/585	19 September 2011	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine
S/2011/590	21 September 2011	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
S/2011/598	29 September 2011	Women and peace and security
S/2011/603	29 September 2011	The situation in Abyei
S/2011/607	3 October 2011	Report pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1957 (2010)
S/2011/634	12 October 2011	The rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies
S/2011/643	12 October 2011	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
S/2011/641	14 October 2011	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (8 January to 20 September 2011)
S/2011/648	19 October 2011	Fourteenth semi-annual report on the implementation of resolution 1559 (2004)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Subject*
S/2011/655	21 October 2011	Developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country
S/2011/656	24 October 2011	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/2011/661	25 October 2011	Protection of Somali natural resources and waters
S/2011/662	25 October 2011	Report pursuant to resolution 1950 (2010)
S/2011/675	31 October 2011	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
S/2011/678	2 November 2011	South Sudan
S/2011/693	4 November 2011	Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas pursuant to Security Council press statement
S/2011/704	10 November 2011	First report on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa
S/2011/715	14 November 2011	Seventeenth report on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006)
S/2011/727	22 November 2011	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
S/2011/741	27 November 2011	The situation in Abyei
S/2011/736	28 November 2011	First report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2001 (2011)
S/2011/739	28 November 2011	The situation in the Central African Republic and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country
S/2011/746	30 November 2011	United Nations operation in Cyprus
S/2011/748	30 November 2011	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (1 July to 31 December 2011)
S/2011/751	30 November 2011	United Nations Office in Burundi
S/2011/754	5 December 2011	Thirty-second report pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999)
S/2011/759	9 December 2011	Somalia
S/2011/772	13 December 2011	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
S/2011/793	21 December 2011	Children and armed conflict in Sri Lanka

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Subject*
S/2011/795	22 December 2011	First report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1956 (2010)
S/2011/805	29 December 2011	United Nations-African Union cooperation in peace and security
S/2011/807	30 December 2011	Twenty-ninth progress report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
S/2011/811	30 December 2011	Activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa
S/2011/814	30 December 2011	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
S/2012/33	13 January 2012	Conflict-related sexual violence
S/2012/43	18 January 2012	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (20 September 2011 to 6 January 2012)
S/2012/50	20 January 2012	Specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region
S/2012/65	26 January 2012	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/2012/68	27 January 2012	The situation in Abyei
S/2012/72	31 January 2012	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
S/2012/74	31 January 2012	Special report on Somalia
S/2012/124	28 February 2012	Eighteenth report on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006)
S/2012/128 and Corr.1	29 February 2012	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
S/2012/129	1 March 2012	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
S/2012/133	5 March 2012	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
S/2012/140	7 March 2012	South Sudan
S/2012/149	12 March 2012	Assessment report on the status of the negotiations in Cyprus
S/2012/160	14 March 2012	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
S/2012/171	21 March 2012	Children and armed conflict in Colombia

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Subject*
S/2012/175	23 March 2012	The situation in Abyei
S/2012/185	29 March 2012	Second report pursuant to resolution 2001 (2011)
S/2012/186	29 March 2012	Special report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
S/2012/191	2 April 2012	First report pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 1958 (2010)
S/2012/197	5 April 2012	The situation concerning Western Sahara
S/2012/230	16 April 2012	Special report on the United Nations Mission in Liberia
S/2012/231	17 April 2012	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
S/2012/244	20 April 2012	Fifteenth semi-annual report on the implementation of resolution 1559 (2004)
S/2012/261	26 April 2012	Children and armed conflict
S/2012/275	27 April 2012	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
S/2012/280	30 April 2012	Special report on the situation in Guinea-Bissau
S/2012/283	1 May 2012	Somalia
S/2012/376	22 May 2012	The protection of civilians in armed conflict
S/2012/355	23 May 2012	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/2012/358	24 May 2012	The situation in Abyei
S/2012/365	25 May 2012	The situation of children and armed conflict affected by the Lord's Resistance Army
S/2012/374	29 May 2012	The situation in the Central African Republic and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country
S/2012/403	5 June 2012	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (1 January to 30 June 2012)
S/2012/421	11 June 2012	Activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army
S/2012/443	14 June 2012	Thirty-third report pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Subject*
S/2012/462	20 June 2012	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
S/2012/486	26 June 2012	South Sudan
S/2012/502	28 June 2012	Implementation of resolution 1701 (2006)
S/2012/506	29 June 2012	Thirtieth progress report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
S/2012/507	29 June 2012	United Nations operation in Cyprus
S/2012/508	29 June 2012	Second report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1956 (2010)
S/2012/510	29 June 2012	Activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa
S/2012/523	6 July 2012	Implementation of resolution 2043 (2012)
S/2012/535	11 July 2012	Third report pursuant to resolution 2001 (2011)
S/2012/548	16 July 2012	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
S/2012/554	17 July 2012	Developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country
S/2012/578	24 July 2012	Responsibility to protect: timely and decisive response
S/2012/583	25 July 2012	The situation in Abyei
S/2012/715	27 July 2012	Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

XIII
Summary statements by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council was seized during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/10/Add.32-51

S/2012/10 and Add.1-31

XIV
Notes by the President of the Security Council issued during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Symbol	*Date*	*Subject*
S/2011/555	2 September 2011	Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on implementation of the safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran
S/2011/583	20 September 2011	Women and peace and security
S/2011/2/Rev.3	20 October 2011	Bureaux of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
S/2011/664	27 October 2011	Adoption of the annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly
S/2011/695	8 November 2011	Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on implementation of the safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran
S/2012/2 and Rev.1	3 January and 13 June 2012	Bureaux of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
S/2012/114	27 February 2012	Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on implementation of the safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran
S/2012/163	20 March 2012	Report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011)
S/2012/364	25 May 2012	Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on implementation of the safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran
S/2012/402	5 June 2012	Working methods and procedure
S/2012/395	12 June 2012	Final report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010)
S/2012/422	14 June 2012	Final report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009)

XV
Monthly assessments by former Presidents of the work of the Security Council for the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Month	*Country*	*Symbol*
August 2011	India	S/2012/24
September 2011	Lebanon	S/2011/796
October 2011	Nigeria	S/2011/784
November 2011	Portugal	S/2012/282
December 2011	Russian Federation	S/2012/359
January 2012	South Africa	S/2012/431
February 2012	Togo	S/2012/341
March 2012	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	S/2012/625
April 2012	United States of America	S/2012/626
May 2012	Azerbaijan	S/2012/627
June 2012	China	S/2012/628
July 2012	Colombia	S/2012/629

Part II
Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

Chapter 1
Items relating to the situation in the Middle East

A. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

Meetings of the Council

6602 (25 August 2011); 6623 (27 September 2011); 6636 (24 October 2011); 6662 (21 November 2011); 6692 (20 December 2011); 6706 (21 January 2012); 6725 (28 February 2012); 6742 (27 March 2012); 6757 (23 April 2012); 6775 (29 May 2012); 6788 (19 June 2012); 6816 (25 July 2012)

Consultations of the whole

18, 19, 25 August; 27 September; 21 November; 20 December 2011; 18 January; 8 and 28 February; 27 March; 19 June; 2 July 2012

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/585	19 September 2011	General Assembly resolution 65/16

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/500	8 August 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/504	9 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/513	10 August 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General
S/2011/515	11 August 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2011/520	17 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/521	17 August 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/528	19 August 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/529	22 August 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/532	22 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/541	26 August 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/543	29 August 2011	Letter from the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the Secretary-General
S/2011/597	28 September 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/611	28 September 2011	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the Secretary-General
S/2011/606	30 September 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/629	10 October 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/645	17 October 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/653	20 October 2011	Letter from the observer of Palestine to the President of the Security Council

S/2011/665	26 October 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/671	27 October 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/674	29 October 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/676	1 November 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/679	2 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/680	2 November 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/690	4 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/700	9 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/709	11 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/719	15 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/724	16 November 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2011/742	29 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/758	7 December 2011	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
S/2011/761	7 December 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/765	8 December 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/768	12 December 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/783	19 December 2011	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/5	3 January 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/11	6 January 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/56	23 January 2012	Letter from the observer of Palestine to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/69	27 January 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/73	31 January 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/78	3 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/90	15 February 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/100	17 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/111	23 February 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/116	24 February 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/137	2 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/144	8 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/147	11 March 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/148	11 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/154	12 March 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/155	13 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/165	16 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/188	30 March 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/202	9 April 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/247	19 April 2012	Letter from the observer of Palestine to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/248	20 April 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/263	25 April 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/288	2 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/296	4 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/297	4 May 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/306	9 May 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/333	17 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/396	4 June 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/410	7 June 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/450	18 June 2012	Identical letters from the observer of *Palestine to the* Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/457	19 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/464	20 June 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/472	21 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/483	25 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/492	26 June 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/509	29 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/556	17 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/574	24 July 2012	Letter from the observer of Palestine to the President of the Security Council

B. The situation in the Middle East

1. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Meetings of the Council

6693 (21 December 2011); 6791 (27 June 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 23.B)

Consultations of the whole

20 December 2011; 21 March; 21 June 2012

Resolutions adopted

2028 (2011); 2052 (2012)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Resolution 50 (1948)	Established

(A number of military observers are assigned to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force)

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Resolution 350 (1974)	Established
Resolution 2028 (2011)	Mandate extended until 30 June 2012
Resolution 2052 (2012)	Mandate extended until 31 December 2012

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/748	30 November 2011	Resolution 350 (1974) and subsequent resolutions, including resolution 1994 (2011)
S/2012/403	5 June 2012	Resolution 350 (1974) and subsequent resolutions, including resolution 2028 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/518	8 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/137	2 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/458	15 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/459	19 June 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2012/463	20 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/566	19 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

2. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006)

Meetings of the Council

6605 (30 August 2011)

(see also part II, chapter 23.C)

Consultations of the whole

23 and 25 August; 27 September; 29 November; 20 December 2011; 21 March; 17 July 2012

Resolutions adopted

2004 (2011)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Resolution 50 (1948)	Established

(A number of military observers are assigned to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon)

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978)	Established
Resolution 2004 (2011)	Mandate extended until 31 August 2012

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/715	14 November 2011	Resolution 1701 (2006)
S/2012/124	28 February 2012	Resolution 1701 (2006)
S/2012/502	28 June 2012	Resolution 1701 (2006)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/483	1 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/487	3 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/488	5 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/537	25 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/581	15 September 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/605	27 September 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/608	28 September 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/624	29 September 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/620	4 October 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/657	13 October 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/677	27 October 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2011/711	9 November 2011	Letter from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/735	25 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/743	29 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/756	5 December 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/776	5 December 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/773	13 December 2011	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/791	19 December 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/801	27 December 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/34	12 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/35	13 January 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/53	18 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/54	20 January 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2012/81	25 January 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/119	24 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/123	27 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/156	6 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/151	12 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/168	20 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/174	21 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/260	20 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/262	24 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/338	15 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/375	24 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/436	12 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/477	13 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/557	27 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/525	9 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/527	9 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/601	24 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

3. Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)

Meetings of the Council

None

Consultations of the whole

27 October 2011; 8 May 2012

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/648	19 October 2011	Resolution 1559 (2004)
S/2012/244	20 April 2012	Resolution 1559 (2004)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/537	25 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2011/667	26 October 2011	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/288	2 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

4. Security Council resolution 1595 (2005)

Meetings of the Council

None

Consultations of the whole

21 November 2011

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/702	8 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/703	10 November 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/22	6 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/23	10 January 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/101	16 February 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/102	17 February 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/205	9 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/335	11 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/336	17 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

5. The situation in the Middle East

Meetings of the Council

6734 (12 March 2012)

6. Other matters relating to the situation in the Middle East

(a) Syrian Arab Republic

Meetings of the Council

6598 (3 August 2011); 6627 (4 October 2011); 6710 (31 January 2012); 6711 (4 February 2012); 6736 (21 March 2012); 6746 (5 April 2012); 6751 (14 April 2012); 6756 (21 April 2012); 6810 (19 July 2012); 6812 (20 July 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 23.L)

Consultations of the whole

1-3, 10, 18, 23 and 26 August; 27 September; 14 October; 11 and 21 November; 8, 9, 12, 15 and 20 December 2011; 4, 10 and 25-27 January; 8, 10, 22, 28 and 29 February; 2, 6, 13, 16 and 27 March; 2, 10, 12, 13, 19, 20 and 24 April; 8, 27, 29 and 30 May; 7, 14, 19, 21 and 26 June; 2, 11, 19 and 20 July 2012

Resolutions adopted

2042 (2012); 2043 (2012); 2059 (2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2011/16; S/PRST/2012/6; S/PRST/2012/8; S/PRST/2012/10

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic

Resolution 2043 (2012)	Established
Resolution 2059 (2012)	Mandate renewed for 30 days

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/523	6 July 2012	Resolution 2043 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/499	4 August 2011	Letter from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General
S/2011/501	8 August 2011	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

S/2011/571	12 September 2011	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the Secretary-General
S/2011/692	6 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/707	12 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council and the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism
S/2011/758	7 December 2011	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
S/2011/775	15 December 2011	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/797	23 December 2011	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/798	27 December 2011	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/799	27 December 2011	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/815	30 December 2011	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/1	3 January 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/15	6 January 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/36	16 January 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/55	20 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/71	24 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/63	25 January 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/67	27 January 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/84	10 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/91	14 February 2012	Letters from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
S/2012/109	23 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/121	27 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/130	1 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/131	1 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/137	2 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/136	4 March 2012	Letter from the representative of China to the Secretary-General
S/2012/142	8 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/161	15 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/162	15 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/167	19 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/168	20 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/187	30 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/193	3 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/198	5 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/199	6 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/200	7 April 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2012/203	9 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/206	10 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/208	10 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2012/214	11 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/216	12 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General
S/2012/227	16 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/229	16 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/233	17 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/251	18 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/238	19 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/243	19 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/255	19 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/258	20 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/250	23 April 2012	Note by the Secretary-General
S/2012/265	23 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/268	23 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/269	24 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/278	24 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/286	25 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/270	27 April 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/299	7 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General
S/2012/302	7 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General
S/2012/304	10 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/311	10 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/312	11 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/314	11 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/316	11 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/317	14 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/318	14 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/319	14 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/323	15 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/324	15 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/325	15 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/328	16 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council and the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

S/2012/329	16 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/334	17 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/339	17 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/340	18 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/342	18 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/345	21 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/346	21 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/347	21 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/353	22 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/356	23 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/360	24 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/361	24 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/362	24 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/363	25 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/368	27 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/378	29 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/379	29 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/380	29 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/381	29 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/385	29 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the League of Arab States to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/386	31 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/387	31 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/388	31 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/389	31 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/390	1 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/391	1 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/394	4 June 2012	Letter from the representative of the League of Arab States to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/399	4 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/400	4 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/401	4 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/414	6 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/415	6 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/409	7 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/416	7 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/432	11 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/433	11 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/434	11 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/438	13 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General
S/2012/445	13 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General
S/2012/446	18 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/447	18 June 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/452	19 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/453	19 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/454	19 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/455	19 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/461	19 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/473	20 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/474	20 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/475	20 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/476	20 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/480	24 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2012/487	25 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/488	25 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/489	25 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/490	26 June 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/494	27 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/495	27 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/496	27 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/503	28 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/504	28 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/505	28 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/515	2 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/516	3 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/517	3 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/518	3 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/519	3 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/522	5 July 2012	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/528	9 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/529	9 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/530	9 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/531	9 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/539	11 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/540	11 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/541	11 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/542	13 July 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/550	13 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/551	13 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/552	13 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/553	16 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/549	17 July 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/562	17 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/563	17 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/564	17 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/558	18 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/571	24 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/572	24 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/586	26 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/589	30 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

(b) Yemen

Meetings of the Council

6634 (21 October 2011); 6744 (29 March 2012); 6776 (29 May 2012); 6784 (12 June 2012)

Consultations of the whole

9 August; 15 and 27 September; 11 October; 28 November; 21 and 22 December 2011; 25 January; 7 March; 29 May; 17 July 2012

Resolutions adopted

2014 (2011); 2051 (2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/8

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/758	7 December 2011	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
S/2012/469	18 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/470	21 June 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 2
The situation in Cyprus

Meetings of the Council

6685 (14 December 2011); 6809 (19 July 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 23.A)

Consultations of the whole

7 September; 4 November; 9 December 2011; 25 January; 29 March; 10 July 2012

Resolutions adopted

2026 (2011); 2058 (2012)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Resolution 186 (1964)	Established
Resolution 2026 (2011)	Mandate extended until 19 July 2012
Resolution 2058 (2012)	Mandate extended until 31 January 2013

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/498	8 August 2011	S/PRST/2008/34
S/2011/746 and Corr.1	30 November 2011	Resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent resolutions, including resolution 1986 (2011)
S/2012/149	12 March 2012	S/PRST/2008/34
S/2012/507	29 June 2012	Resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent resolutions, including resolution 2026 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/493	4 August 2011	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2011/523	15 August 2011	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2011/526	16 August 2011	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

S/2011/755	5 December 2011	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2012/30	9 January 2012	Letter from the representative of the Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2012/173	21 March 2012	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2012/217	11 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2012/273	26 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2012/294	3 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2012/321	10 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2012/536	11 July 2012	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

Chapter 3

The situation concerning Western Sahara

Meetings of the Council

6758 (24 April 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 23.D)

Consultations of the whole

26 October 2011; 17 April 2012

Resolutions adopted

2044 (2012)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Resolution 690 (1991)	Established
Resolution 2044 (2012)	Mandate extended until 30 April 2013

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/197	5 April 2012	Resolution 1979 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/441	12 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/222	13 April 2012	Letter from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General
S/2012/442	13 June 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 4

The situation in Timor-Leste

Meetings of the Council

6664 (22 November 2011); 6720 (22 February 2012); 6721 (23 February 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 23.J)

Resolutions adopted

2037 (2012)

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

Resolution 1704 (2006)	Established
Resolution 2037 (2012)	Mandate extended until 31 December 2012

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/641	14 October 2011	Resolution 1969 (2011)
S/2012/43	18 January 2012	Resolution 1969 (2011)

Chapter 5
United Nations peacekeeping operations

Meetings of the Council

6603 (26 August 2011); 6740 (26 March 2012); 6789 (20 June 2012)

Consultations of the whole

26 March 2012

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2011/17

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/496	5 August 2011	Letter from the representative of India to the Secretary-General
S/2011/817	30 December 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 6
The situation in Liberia

Meetings of the Council

6610 (13 September 2011); 6619 (16 September 2011); 6684 (14 December 2011)

(see also part II, chapters 23.F and 26)

Consultations of the whole

13 September; 17 October; 17 November; 9 December 2011; 26 April; 29 June 2012

Resolutions adopted

2008 (2011); 2025 (2011)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Mission in Liberia

Resolution 1509 (2003)	Established
Resolution 2008 (2011)	Mandate extended until 30 September 2012

Reports of the Panel of Experts on Liberia

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/757	30 November 2011	Resolution 1961 (2010)
S/2012/448	15 June 2012	Resolution 2025 (2011)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/497	5 August 2011	Resolution 1938 (2010)
S/2012/230	16 April 2012	Resolution 2008 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/559	7 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/577	15 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/594	27 September 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2011/730	22 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/747	30 November 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/757	30 November 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/804	30 December 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/110	24 February 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/266	18 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/267	26 April 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/331	14 May 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/344	18 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/448	15 June 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 7

The situation in Somalia

Meetings of the Council

6599 (10 August 2011); 6614 (14 September 2011); 6626 (30 September 2011); 6635 (24 October 2011); 6646 (31 October 2011); 6663 (22 November 2011); 6681 (13 December 2011); 6701 (11 January 2012); 6718 (22 February 2012); 6719 (22 February 2012); 6729 (5 March 2012); 6770 (15 May 2012); 6814 (25 July 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 39.A)

Consultations of the whole

10 and 23 August; 2 September; 14 and 31 October; 11 and 16 November; 13 December 2011; 6 February; 28 March; 15 May; 24 July 2012

Resolutions adopted

2010 (2011); 2015 (2011); 2020 (2011); 2036 (2012); 2060 (2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/4

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Political Office for Somalia

S/1995/323 and S/1995/452 Established

Reports of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/544	11 July 2012	Resolution 2002 (2011)
S/2012/545	11 July 2012	Resolution 2002 (2011)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/549	30 August 2011	S/PRST/2001/30 and S/PRST/2011/6; resolutions 1863 (2009), 1872 (2009), 1910 (2010) and 1964 (2010)
S/2011/661	25 October 2011	Resolution 1976 (2011)
S/2011/662	25 October 2011	Resolution 1950 (2010)
S/2011/759	9 December 2011	Resolution 2010 (2011)
S/2012/50	20 January 2012	Resolution 2015 (2011)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/74	31 January 2012	Resolution 2010 (2011)
S/2012/283	1 May 2012	Resolution 2010 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/536	24 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/560	8 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/586	13 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/591	21 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/602	29 September 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/646	17 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Kenya to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/694	9 November 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/720	15 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/802	29 December 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/803	30 December 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/4	4 January 2012	Letter from the representative of Somalia to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/7	4 January 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/19	9 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/21	9 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/176	23 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/177	23 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/408	5 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2012/444	13 June 2012	Letter from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/468	20 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/544	11 July 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/545	11 July 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/546	13 July 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/576	13 July 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/577	24 July 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 8
Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Meetings of the Council

6659 (15 November 2011); 6661 (16 November 2011); 6771 (15 May 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 10)

Resolutions adopted

2019 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/682	3 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/717	15 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/138	7 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/307	9 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

B. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

Meetings of the Council

6604 (30 August 2011); 6616 (15 September 2011); 6617 (15 September 2011); 6670 (29 November 2011); 6713 (8 February 2012); 6769 (14 May 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 10)

Consultations of the whole

15 and 28 September; 17 October 2011; 17 July 2012

Official communiqués

S/PV.6617

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Resolution 1244 (1999) Established

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/514	12 August 2011	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/2011/675	31 October 2011	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/2012/72	31 January 2012	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/2012/275	27 April 2012	Resolution 1244 (1999)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/548	29 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/574	13 September 2011	Letter from the representative of Serbia to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/575	14 September 2011	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/604	30 September 2011	Letter from the representative of Serbia to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/631	7 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/632	11 October 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/80	6 February 2012	Letter from the representative of Albania to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/120	27 February 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/169	20 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/420	8 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

C. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Meetings of the Council

6613 (14 September 2011)

(see also part II, chapter 10)

Resolutions adopted

2007 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/473	31 July 2011	Note by the Secretary-General
S/2011/566	13 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/716	15 November 2011	Letter from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/354	23 May 2012	Letter from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 9

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

Meetings of the Council

6612 (14 September 2011); 6632 (14 October 2011); 6694 (21 December 2011); 6794 (29 June 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 10)

Resolutions adopted

2006 (2011); 2013 (2011); 2029 (2011); 2054 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/472	31 July 2011	Note by the Secretary-General
S/2011/561	7 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/609	30 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/731	16 November 2011	Letter from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/780	16 December 2011	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/781	20 December 2011	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/218	9 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/350	18 May 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/351	21 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
S/2012/349	22 May 2012	Letter from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/392	1 June 2012	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/497	27 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Zimbabwe to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 10

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

Meetings of the Council

6678 (7 December 2011); 6726 (29 February 2012); 6782 (7 June 2012)

(see also part II, chapters 8 and 9)

Resolutions adopted

2038 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/659	20 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/112	23 February 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/113	27 February 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 11
The question concerning Haiti

Meetings of the Council

6618 (16 September 2011); 6631 (14 October 2011); 6732 (8 March 2012)

(see also part II, chapters 23.H and 27)

Consultations of the whole

18 January; 15 March 2012

Resolutions adopted

2012 (2011)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Resolution 1542 (2004)	Established
Resolution 2012 (2011)	Mandate extended until 15 October 2012

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/540	25 August 2011	Resolution 1944 (2010)
S/2012/128 and Corr.1	29 February 2012	Resolution 2012 (2011)

Reports of Security Council missions

S/2012/534	11 July 2012	Mission to Haiti (13 to 16 February 2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/82	8 February 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/179	22 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/180	27 March 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 12
The situation in Burundi

Meetings of the Council

6677 (7 December 2011); 6691 (20 December 2011); 6799 (5 July 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 32)

Consultations of the whole

7 December 2011; 5 July 2012

Resolutions adopted

2027 (2011)

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Office in Burundi

Resolution 1959 (2010)	Established
Resolution 2027 (2011)	Mandate extended until 15 February 2013

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/751	30 November 2011	Resolution 1959 (2010)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/320	4 May 2012	Letter from the Chairperson of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/310	10 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/397	1 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/398	5 June 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/584	26 July 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 13

The situation in Afghanistan

Meetings of the Council

6625 (29 September 2011); 6629 (12 October 2011); 6690 (19 December 2011); 6735 (20 March 2012); 6738 (22 March 2012); 6793 (27 June 2012)

Consultations of the whole

17 May 2012

Resolutions adopted

2011 (2011); 2041 (2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2011/22

Political missions established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

Resolution 1401 (2002)	Established
Resolution 2041 (2012)	Mandate extended until 23 March 2013

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/590	21 September 2011	General Assembly resolution 65/8 and Security Council resolution 1974 (2011)
S/2011/772	13 December 2011	General Assembly resolution 65/8 and Security Council resolution 1974 (2011)
S/2012/133	5 March 2012	General Assembly resolution 66/13 and Security Council resolution 1974 (2011)
S/2012/462	20 June 2012	General Assembly resolution 66/13 and Security Council resolution 2041 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/562	8 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/733	22 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2011/734	23 November 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/740	27 November 2011	Letter from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General
S/2011/762	6 December 2011	Letter from the representatives of Afghanistan and Germany to the Secretary-General
S/2011/760	7 December 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/767	7 December 2011	Letter from the representatives of Afghanistan and Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2012/89	8 February 2012	Letter from the representative of Liechtenstein to the Secretary-General
S/2012/150	9 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/215	10 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/424	8 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/532	9 July 2012	Letter from the representatives of Afghanistan and Japan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/533	10 July 2012	Letter from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/543	12 July 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 14
The situation in Sierra Leone

Meetings of the Council

6609 (12 September 2011); 6611 (14 September 2011); 6739 (22 March 2012); 6748 (11 April 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 32)

Consultations of the whole

12 September 2011; 22 March 2012

Resolutions adopted

2005 (2011)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/11

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone

Resolution 1829 (2008)	Established
Resolution 2005 (2011)	Mandate extended until 15 September 2012

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/554	2 September 2011	Resolutions 1886 (2009) and 1941 (2010)
S/2012/160	14 March 2012	Resolutions 1886 (2009), 1941 (2010) and 2005 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/291	1 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/292	3 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/344	18 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 15

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Meetings of the Council

6649 (8 November 2011); 6671 (29 November 2011); 6712 (7 February 2012); 6785 (12 June 2012); 6792 (27 June 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 23.E)

Consultations of the whole

17 October; 8 and 21 November; 2 and 15 December 2011; 7 February; 3 and 14 May; 12 and 26 June; 10 and 30 July 2012

Resolutions adopted

2021 (2011); 2053 (2012)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Resolution 1925 (2010)	Established
Resolution 2053 (2012)	Mandate extended until 30 June 2013

Reports of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/738	29 November 2011	Resolution 1952 (2010)
S/2012/348 and Add.1	21 and 26 June 2012	Resolution 2021 (2011)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/656	24 October 2011	Resolution 1991 (2011)
S/2011/693	4 November 2011	Security Council press statement of 21 July 2011
S/2012/65	26 January 2012	Resolution 1991 (2011)
S/2012/355	23 May 2012	Resolution 1991 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/534	23 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/589	20 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/3	29 December 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/62	24 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/85	10 February 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/143	8 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/460	19 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Chapter 16
The situation in the Central African Republic

Meetings of the Council

6687 (14 December 2011); 6696 (21 December 2011); 6780 (6 June 2012)

(see also part II, chapters 29 and 32)

Consultations of the whole

14 December 2011; 6 June 2012

Resolutions adopted

2031 (2011)

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic

S/PRST/2009/5	Established
Resolution 2031 (2011)	Mandate extended until 31 January 2013

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/693	4 November 2011	Security Council press statement of 21 July 2011
S/2011/739	28 November 2011	S/PRST/2001/25
S/2012/374	29 May 2012	S/PRST/2001/25

Chapter 17
Children and armed conflict

Meetings of the Council

None

Consultations of the whole

10 January 2012

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*	*Country concerned*
S/2011/793	21 December 2011	Resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2008)	Sri Lanka
S/2012/171	21 March 2012	Resolution 1612 (2005)	Colombia
S/2012/261	26 April 2012	Resolution 1998 (2011)	
S/2012/365	25 May 2012	Conclusions of the Security Council Working Group (S/AC.51/2010/1)	

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/485	2 August 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/610	30 September 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/697	8 November 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 18
The situation in Guinea-Bissau

Meetings of the Council

6648 (3 November 2011); 6695 (21 December 2011); 6743 (28 March 2012); 6754 (19 April 2012); 6755 (21 April 2012); 6766 (7 May 2012); 6774 (18 May 2012); 6818 (26 July 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 32)

Consultations of the whole

3 November 2011; 10 January; 10 February; 28 March; 13 and 19 April; 17 May; 5 and 20 June; 26 July 2012

Resolutions adopted

2030 (2011); 2048 (2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/15

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau

Resolution 1876 (2009)	Established
Resolution 2030 (2011)	Mandate extended until 28 February 2013

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/655	21 October 2011	Resolution 1876 (2009)
S/2012/280	30 April 2012	S/PRST/2012/15
S/2012/554	17 July 2012	Resolution 2030 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/228	16 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/254	23 April 2012	Letter from Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/298	4 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/300	7 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General
S/2012/444	13 June 2012	Letter from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/449	18 June 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 19
Protection of civilians in armed conflict

Meetings of the Council

6650 (9 November 2011); 6790 (25 June 2012)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/376	22 May 2012	S/PRST/2010/25

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/701	9 November 2011	Letter from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General
S/2012/76	13 January 2012	Letter from the representative of Switzerland to the Secretary-General
S/2012/373	18 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 20
Women and peace and security

Meetings of the Council

6642 (28 October 2011); 6722 (23 February 2012); 6759 (24 April 2012)

(See also part II, chapter 32)

Consultations of the whole

24 April 2012

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2011/20; S/PRST/2012/3

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/598	29 September 2011	S/PRST/2010/22
S/2012/33	13 January 2012	Resolutions 1960 (2010), 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/582	15 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/583	20 September 2011	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2011/654	20 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General
S/2012/89	8 February 2012	Letter from the representative of Liechtenstein to the Secretary-General

Chapter 21

Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice

Meetings of the Council

6637 (25 October 2011)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6637

Chapter 22

Briefing by the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Meetings of the Council

6715 (9 February 2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/75	1 February 2012	Letter from the representative of Ireland to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/88	10 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/125	27 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Chapter 23

Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B

A. United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Meetings of the Council

6676 (7 December 2011); 6801 (5 July 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 2)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6676; S/PV.6801

B. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Meetings of the Council

6680 (13 December 2011); 6787 (14 June 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 1.B.1)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6680; S/PV.6787

C. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Meetings of the Council

6600 (16 August 2011)

(see also part II, chapter 1.B.2)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6600

D. United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Meetings of the Council

6750 (11 April 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 3)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6750

E. United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Meetings of the Council

6779 (6 June 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 15)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6779

F. United Nations Mission in Liberia

Meetings of the Council

6608 (7 September 2011)

(see also part II, chapter 6)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6608

G. United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Meetings of the Council

6802 (10 July 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 26)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6802

H. United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Meetings of the Council

6615 (14 September 2011)

(see also part II, chapter 11)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6615

I. African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Meetings of the Council

6806 (18 July 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 31)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6806

J. United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

Meetings of the Council

6714 (9 February 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 4)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6714

K. United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Meetings of the Council

6797 (29 June 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 31)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6797

L. United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic

Meetings of the Council

6803 (10 July 2012)

(see also part II, chapter I.B.6)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6803

Chapter 24

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Meetings of the Council

6765 (4 May 2012)

(see also part II, chapters 25 and 30)

Consultations of the whole

11 November 2011; 30 January; 22 February 2012

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/17

Reports of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/790	20 December 2011	Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 Au ust 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/512	8 August 2011	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General
S/2011/463	17 August 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism to the Secretary-General
S/2011/689	2 November 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/728	21 November 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/789	20 December 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2011/790	20 December 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/812	28 December 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/813	30 December 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/16	6 January 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/27	11 January 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/49	20 January 2012	Letter from Ombudsperson to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/92	15 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/107	22 February 2012	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/172	20 March 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/257	24 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/281	1 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General

S/2012/305	8 May 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/465	20 June 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/467	15 June 2012	Report of Zambia pursuant to resolution 1624 (2005)*
S/2012/543	12 July 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/600	17 July 2012	Letter from the representative of Germany to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/565	19 July 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/590	30 July 2012	Letter from the Ombudsperson to the President of the Security Council

* The reports of States were transmitted to the President of the Security Council by letters from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism.

Chapter 25

Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

Meetings of the Council

6658 (14 November 2011); 6686 (14 December 2011); 6767 (10 May 2012)

(see also part II, chapters 24 and 30)

Chapter 26
The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Meetings of the Council

6708 (26 January 2012); 6761 (26 April 2012); 6808 (18 July 2012); 6817 (26 July 2012)

(see also part II, chapters 6 and 23.G)

Consultations of the whole

20 October; 8 December 2011; 26 January; 18 April; 11 June; 18 July 2012

Resolutions adopted

2045 (2012); 2062 (2012)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Resolution 1528 (2004)	Established
Resolution 2062 (2012)	Mandate extended until 31 July 2013

Reports of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/642	17 October 2011	Resolution 1980 (2011)
S/2012/196	11 April 2012	Resolution 1980 (2011)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/807	30 December 2011	Resolution 2000 (2011)
S/2012/186	29 March 2012	Resolution 2000 (2011)
S/2012/506	29 June 2012	Resolution 2000 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/577	15 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/594	27 September 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/638	13 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2011/730	22 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/747	30 November 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/788	20 December 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/808	29 December 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/183	23 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/184	28 March 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/344	18 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/430	11 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/479	22 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 27
Security Council mission

Meetings of the Council

6724 (28 February 2012); 6777 (31 May 2012)

Consultations of the whole

2 December 2011; 4, 10 and 18 January; 22 and 28 February; 3 April; 17 and 31 May; 11 and 26 June; 24 July 2012

Reports of Security Council missions

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Mission*
S/2012/534	11 July 2012	Mission to Haiti (13 to 16 February 2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/82	8 February 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/344	18 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 28

The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

Meetings of the Council

6705 (19 January 2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/1

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/634	12 October 2011	S/PRST/2010/11

Chapter 29
Central African region

Meetings of the Council

6601 (18 August 2011); 6657 (14 November 2011); 6796 (29 June 2012)

Consultations of the whole

18 August 2012

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2011/21; S/PRST/2012/18

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa

S/2010/457	Established

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/693	4 November 2011	Security Council press statement of 21 July 2011
S/2011/704	10 November 2011	S/2010/457
S/2012/421	11 June 2012	S/PRST/2011/21

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/12	6 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/159	13 March 2012	Letter from the representative of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General
S/2012/481	25 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 30

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction*

Meetings of the Council

6795 (12 June 2012)

(see also part II, chapters 24 and 25)

Consultations of the whole

26 April 2012

Resolutions adopted

2055 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/556	1 September 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/579	12 September 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/819	30 December 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/79	1 February 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/134	2 March 2012	Letter from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General
S/2012/274	3 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/207	9 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General
S/2012/585	26 July 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

* Resolution 1540 (2004) was adopted under this agenda item

Chapter 31

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

Meetings of the Council

6628 (6 October 2011); 6638 (25 October 2011); 6656 (11 November 2011); 6660 (15 November 2011); 6679 (8 December 2011); 6683 (13 December 2011); 6688 (15 December 2011); 6689 (15 December 2011); 6699 (22 December 2011); 6700 (11 January 2012); 6716 (17 February 2012); 6730 (6 March 2012); 6749 (12 April 2012); 6762 (26 April 2012); 6764 (2 May 2012); 6773 (17 May 2012); 6778 (5 June 2012); 6800 (5 July 2012); 6813 (24 July 2012); 6819 (31 July 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 23.I and 23.K)

Consultations of the whole

8 and 19 August; 8 and 29 September; 6, 11 and 25 October; 11 and 15 November; 8 and 16 December 2011; 5, 11, 17 and 30 January; 9, 10, 27 and 29 February; 15, 21 and 26 March; 11, 24 and 26 April; 16 and 31 May; 14, 18, 21 and 28 June; 3, 10, 24 and 26 July 2012

Resolutions adopted

2024 (2011); 2032 (2011); 2035 (2012); 2046 (2012); 2047 (2012); 2057 (2012); 2063 (2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/5; S/PRST/2012/12

Official communiqués

S/PV.6689

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Resolution 1769 (2007)	Established
Resolution 2063 (2012)	Mandate extended until 31 July 2013

United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei

Resolution 1990 (2011)	Established
Resolution 2024 (2011)	Mandate modified
Resolution 2032 (2011)	Mandate extended for five months
Resolution 2047 (2012)	Mandate extended for six months

United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Resolution 1996 (2011)	Established
Resolution 2057 (2012)	Mandate extended until 15 July 2013

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/603	29 September 2011	Resolution 1990 (2011)
S/2011/643	12 October 2011	Resolution 2003 (2011)
S/2011/678	2 November 2011	Resolution 1996 (2011)
S/2011/693	4 November 2011	Security Council press statement of 21 July 2011
S/2011/741	27 November 2011	Resolution 1990 (2011)
S/2011/814	30 December 2011	Resolution 2003 (2011)
S/2012/68	27 January 2012	Resolution 2032 (2011)
S/2012/140	7 March 2012	Resolution 1996 (2011)
S/2012/175	23 March 2012	Resolution 2032 (2011)
S/2012/231	17 April 2012	Resolution 2003 (2011)
S/2012/358	24 May 2012	Resolution 2047 (2012)
S/2012/486	26 June 2012	Resolution 1996 (2011)
S/2012/548	16 July 2012	Resolution 2003 (2011)
S/2012/583	25 July 2012	Resolution 2047 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/510	5 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/511	9 August 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/522	17 August 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/524	17 August 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/530	22 August 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

S/2011/531	22 August 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/539	25 August 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/551	29 August 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/553	1 September 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/557	2 September 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/558	4 September 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/565	12 September 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/593	19 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/613	3 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/614	3 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/626	10 October 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/628	10 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/658	24 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/691	4 November 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/708	11 November 2011	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council

S/2011/714	14 Novem[illegible]11	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/718	15 November 2011	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/763	8 December 2011	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/810	29 December 2011	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/816	23 December 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/18	4 January 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/8	6 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/9	6 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/37	16 January 2012	Letter from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/40	17 January 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/58	23 January 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/62	24 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/66	25 January 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/95	16 February 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/96	16 February 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/118	27 February 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/127	29 February 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/132	2 March 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/135	6 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/166	19 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/210	10 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/225	14 April 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/253	20 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/252	23 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/264	24 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/276	28 April 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/277	28 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/284	2 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/293	3 May 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/295	4 May 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/298	4 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/315	11 May 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/322	15 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/326	15 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/352	22 May 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/366	25 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/367	25 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/369	25 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/371	27 May 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/370	28 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/382	30 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/383	30 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/384	31 May 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/393	4 June 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/425	11 June 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/429	13 June 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/444	13 June 2012	Letter from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/482	24 June 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/498	27 June 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/499	27 June 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/513	3 July 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/524	6 July 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/526	9 July 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/537	10 July 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/569	23 July 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/568	25 July 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/591	26 July 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/587	27 July 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/588	30 July 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 32
Post-conflict peacebuilding

Meetings of the Council

6643 (31 October 2011); 6805 (12 July 2012)

Reports of Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/527	19 August 2011	

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/70	30 January 2012	Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fifth session
S/2012/103	21 February 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/511	2 July 2012	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the Secretary-General

Chapter 33
The situation concerning Iraq

Meetings of the Council

6675 (6 December 2011); 6747 (10 April 2012); 6811 (19 July 2012); 6815 (25 July 2012)

(see also part V, chapter 3)

Consultations of the whole

15 September; 11 November; 6 and 16 December 2011; 10 and 17 January; 10 February; 6 March; 10 April; 19 July 2012

Resolutions adopted

2061 (2012)

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

Resolution 1500 (2003)	Established
Resolution 2061 (2012)	Mandate extended for 12 months

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/607	3 October 2011	Resolution 1957 (2010)
S/2011/736	28 November 2011	Resolution 2001 (2011)
S/2011/795	22 December 2011	Resolution 1956 (2010)
S/2012/185	29 March 2012	Resolution 2001 (2011)
S/2012/191	2 April 2012	Resolution 1958 (2010)
S/2012/508	29 June 2012	Resolution 1956 (2010)
S/2012/535	11 July 2012	Resolution 2001 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/502	4 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/503	8 August 2011	Letter dated from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/520	2 July 2012	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the Secretary-General

Chapter 34
Threats to international peace and security

Meetings of the Council

6760 (25 April 2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/16

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/195	5 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General
S/2012/256	20 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Libya to the Secretary-General
S/2012/257	24 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 35
Non-proliferation

Meetings of the Council

6607 (7 September 2011); 6697 (21 December 2011); 6737 (21 March 2012); 6781 (7 June 2012); 6786 (12 June 2012)

Consultations of the whole

11 November 2011; 11 January 2012

Resolutions adopted

2049 (2012)

Reports of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/395	4 June 2012	Resolution 1984 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/555	2 September 2011	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2011/563	8 September 2011	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/695	8 November 2011	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2011/710	11 November 2011	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/758	7 December 2011	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
S/2012/114	27 February 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2012/192	2 April 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/364	25 May 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council

S/2012/372	25 May 2012	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/395	12 June 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2012/521	5 July 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 36
Peace consolidation in West Africa

A. United Nations Office for West Africa

Meetings of the Council

6703 (16 January 2012); 6804 (11 July 2012)

Consultations of the whole

16 January; 11 and 17 May; 11 July 2012

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Office for West Africa

S/2001/1129 Established

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/811	30 December 2011	S/2010/661
S/2012/510	29 June 2012	S/2010/661

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/344	18 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/444	13 June 2012	Letter from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council

B. Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea

Meetings of the Council

6633 (19 October 2011); 6723 (27 February 2012); 6727 (29 February 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 39.B)

Consultations of the whole

23 August 2012

Resolutions adopted

2039 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/644	17 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General
S/2012/45	18 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 37

Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Meetings of the Council

6752 (16 April 2012); 6783 (12 June 2012)

Consultations of the whole

23 August; 31 October; 16 November; 20 December 2011; 10 February; 13 April; 17 May 2012

Resolutions adopted

2050 (2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/13

Reports of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/422	11 June 2012	Resolution 1985 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/533	22 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/17	9 January 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/221	13 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/235	16 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General
S/2012/236	16 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General
S/2012/239	19 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/287	2 May 2012	Letter from the Acting Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/422	14 June 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2012/493	27 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 38
Maintenance of international peace and security

A. Conflict prevention

Meetings of the Council

6621 (22 September 2011)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2011/18

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/552	26 August 2011	

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/570	12 September 2011	Letter from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

B. Moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa

Meetings of the Council

6630 (12 October 2011)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2011/19

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/627	7 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General

C. New challenges to international peace and security and conflict prevention

Meetings of the Council

6668 (23 November 2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/698	8 November 2011	Letter from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General

D. Nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and security

Meetings of the Council

6753 (19 April 2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/14

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/194	5 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General
S/2012/207	9 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General
S/2012/223	13 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/257	24 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 39
Peace and security in Africa

A. General issues

Meetings of the Council

6674 (5 December 2011)

(see also part II, chapter 7)

Consultations of the whole

14 and 27 October; 30 November 2011; 10 February; 6 March; 14 June 2012

Resolutions adopted

2023 (2011)

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Office to the African Union

General Assembly resolution 64/288	Established

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/476	1 August 2011	General Assembly resolution 65/278
S/2012/715	27 July 2012	General Assembly resolution 66/287

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/494	4 August 2011	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/617	6 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General
S/2011/623	7 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/652	20 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/663	25 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council

S/2011/672	27 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/681	3 November 2011	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/723	16 November 2011	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/729	22 November 2011	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/745	29 November 2011	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/753	3 December 2011	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/792	20 December 2011	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/820	30 December 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/7	4 January 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/20	9 January 2012	Letter from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council

B. Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea

Meetings of the Council

6645 (31 October 2011)

(see also part II, chapter 36.B)

Resolutions adopted

2018 (2011)

C. Sahel region

Meetings of the Council

6709 (26 January 2012); 6717 (21 February 2012); 6741 (26 March 2012)

(see also sections D and E below)

Consultations of the whole

16 December 2011; 13 March 2012

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/2; S/PRST/2012/7

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/42	17 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

D. Impact of transnational organized crime on peace, security and stability in West Africa and the Sahel region

Meetings of the Council

6717 (21 February 2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/2

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/42	17 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/83	8 February 2012	Letter from the representative of Togo to the Secretary-General

E. Mali

Meetings of the Council

6741 (26 March 2012); 6745 (4 April 2012); 6798 (5 July 2012)

Consultations of the whole

10 February; 6, 21 and 22 March; 3 April 2012

Resolutions adopted

2056 (2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/7; S/PRST/2012/9

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/201	9 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Burkina Faso to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/209	10 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/226	16 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Burkina Faso to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/237	18 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/298	4 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/439	13 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/444	13 June 2012	Letter from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/466	20 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/478	21 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 40

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

Meetings of the Council

6702 (12 January 2012)

Resolutions adopted

2033 (2012)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/805	29 December 2011	S/PRST/2010/21

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/13	4 January 2012	Letter from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General
S/2012/14	4 January 2012	Letter from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/20	9 January 2012	Letter from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/444	13 June 2012	Letter from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 41
The situation in Libya

Meetings of the Council

6606 (30 August 2011); 6620 (16 September 2011); 6622 (26 September 2011); 6639 (26 October 2011); 6640 (27 October 2011); 6644 (31 October 2011); 6647 (2 November 2011); 6669 (28 November 2011); 6673 (2 December 2011); 6698 (22 December 2011); 6707 (25 January 2012); 6728 (29 February 2012); 6731 (7 March 2012); 6733 (12 March 2012); 6768 (10 May 2012); 6772 (16 May 2012); 6807 (18 July 2012)

Consultations of the whole

9, 19, 23, 24 and 30 August; 9, 15 and 26 September; 13, 21, 26 and 27 October; 11 and 28 November; 16 and 22 December 2011; 4 and 25 January; 29 February; 7 March; 8, 10, 27 and 30 May; 14 June; 2 and 18 July 2012

Resolutions adopted

2009 (2011); 2016 (2011); 2017 (2011); 2022 (2011); 2040 (2012)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Support Mission in Libya

Resolution 2009 (2011)	Established
Resolution 2022 (2011)	Mandate modified and extended until 16 March 2012
Resolution 2040 (2012)	Mandate modified and extended for 12 months

Reports of the Panel of Experts on Libya

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/163	17 February 2012	Resolution 1973 (2011)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2011/727	22 November 2011	Resolution 2009 (2011)
S/2012/129	1 March 2012	Resolution 2022 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/544	26 August 2011	Letter from the representative of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/542	7 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/571	12 September 2011	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the Secretary-General
S/2011/578	15 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/587	16 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/588	19 September 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/660	25 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Libya to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/758	7 December 2011	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
S/2012/32	12 January 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/42	17 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/139	7 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/163	20 March 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2012/178	23 March 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/240	18 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/357	23 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/440	13 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/471	20 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Libya to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Part III
Other matters considered by the Security Council

Chapter 1

Annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly

Meetings of the Council

6641 (27 October 2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/664	27 October 2011	Note by the President of the Security Council

Chapter 2

Items relating to the International Court of Justice

A. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

Meetings of the Council

6651, 6652, 6653, 6654 and 6655 (10 November 2011); 6665, 6666 and 6667 (22 November 2011); 6682 (13 December 2011)

(see also part II, chapter 22)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/452	26 July 2011	Memorandum by the Secretary-General
S/2011/453	26 July 2011	Note by the Secretary-General
S/2011/454	26 July 2011	Note by the Secretary-General

B. Date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice

Meetings of the Council

6704 (19 January 2012)

Resolutions adopted

2034 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/38	17 January 2012	Note by the Secretary-General

C. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

Meetings of the Council

6763 (27 April 2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2012/211	11 April 2012	Memorandum by the Secretary-General
S/2012/212 and Add.1	11 and 20 April 2012	Note by the Secretary-General
S/2012/213	11 April 2012	Note by the Secretary-General

Chapter 3

Admission of new Members

Meetings of the Council

6624 (28 September 2011)

Consultations of the whole

26 September 2011

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/592	23 September 2011	Note by the Secretary-General
S/2011/705	11 November 2011	Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members

Chapter 4

Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure

Meetings of the Council

6672 (30 November 2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

S/2011/484	1 August 2011	Letter from the representative of Finland to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/10 and Add.32-51	15 August-26 December 2011	Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

S/2011/2/Rev.3	20 October 2011	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2011/726	18 November 2011	Letter from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General
S/2011/732	23 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Egypt to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/6	1 January 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/10 and Add.1-31	2 January 2012-6 August 2012	Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration
S/2012/2 and Rev.1	3 January and 13 June 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2012/31	9 January 2012	Letter from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General
S/2012/26	11 January 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/46	19 January 2012	Letter from the representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/48	17 January 2012	Letter from the representative of Cuba to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/59	23 January 2012	Letter from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/60	24 January 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/87	8 February 2012	Letter from the representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/190	2 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Finland to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/402	5 June 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council

Part IV
Military Staff Committee

Work of the Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter of the United Nations, functioned continually under its revised draft rules of procedure during the period under review. The Committee held a total of 26 meetings. Twenty-two meetings included the participation of representatives of the Office of Military Affairs of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Sixteen meetings focused specifically on current United Nations peacekeeping missions: four on the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, three on the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, two on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, two on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, one on the United Nations Mission in Liberia, one on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, one on the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, one on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic and one on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur. Two meetings focused on missions led by the Department of Political Affairs: one on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and one on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq. Three meetings concerned the African Union Mission in Somalia. Three meetings focused on thematic issues, including technical assessment missions, military capability studies and highlights of the activities of the Office of Military Affairs, and a study on helicopter force generation challenges by the New York University Center on International Cooperation. Two meetings focused on briefings by high-level visitors, the Chief of the General Staff of the Russian Federation and the Chief of the General Staff of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. At 23 of the 26 meetings, military representatives of elected members of the Security Council participated informally in the work of the Committee.

In addition, under its revised draft statute, the Committee established a Working Group to provide military analysis of the African Union's draft concept of operations related to the renewal of the Somalia mandate. The Working Group held four meetings and briefed the Committee on its findings. The Committee subsequently produced a non-paper which was approved by consensus at its 1737th meeting and submitted to the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Committee.

In accordance with the request made to the Security Council by the General Assembly in paragraph 178 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), the Military Staff Committee has considered the composition, mandate and working methods of the Committee. A Working Group was established to develop the Working Methods Handbook of the Military Staff Committee. The Working Group met four times during the reporting period. The Committee endorsed the Working Methods Handbook at its 1741st meeting and distributed it to the military representatives of the elected members of the Security Council and to the Office of Military Affairs at its 1743rd meeting.

The Committee remained prepared to carry out the functions assigned to it under the terms of Article 47 of the Charter.

Part V
Matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed at meetings of the Council during the period covered

Chapter 1

Communications concerning the India-Pakistan question

S/2012/418	6 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/419	8 June 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 2

Communications concerning the question of the Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa islands

S/2012/31	9 January 2012	Letter from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General
S/2012/224	13 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/234	17 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General
S/2012/241	19 April 2012	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 3

Communications concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

S/2011/568	6 September 2011	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the Secretary-General
S/2011/639	14 October 2011	Letter from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission to the President of the Security Council

S/2011/721	15 November 2011	Letter from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/754	5 December 2011	Thirty-second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999)
S/2011/800	27 December 2011	Letter from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/806	30 December 2011	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/51	18 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/52	20 January 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/309	9 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/332	4 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/443	14 June 2012	Thirty-third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999)
S/2012/567	20 July 2012	Letter from the representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/579	20 July 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/580	25 July 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 4

Communications concerning the situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh and relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan

S/2011/492	3 August 2011	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2011/495	4 August 2011	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2011/519	16 August 2011	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2011/573	9 September 2011	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2011/584	15 September 2011	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2011/621	4 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2011/622	5 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2011/668	25 October 2011	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2011/706	10 November 2011	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2011/774	13 December 2011	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2011/809	29 December 2011	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/64	24 January 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/88	10 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/105	17 February 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/117	24 February 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General

S/2012/125	27 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/141	5 March 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/145	6 March 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/204	23 March 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/246	18 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/271	25 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/285	30 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/289	30 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/301	5 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/303	7 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/308	9 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/313	10 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/330	16 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/377	29 May 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/411	7 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/427	8 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/428	8 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/435	12 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General

S/2012/559	18 July 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/573	20 July 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General

Chapter 5

Communications concerning the situation in Georgia

S/2011/481	1 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/505	9 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/517	11 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/550	30 August 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/564	9 September 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/596	29 September 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/625	7 October 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/666	25 October 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2011/688	4 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/699	9 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/712	14 November 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/766	6 December 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/778	16 December 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/39	17 January 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/61	24 January 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/98	15 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/153	12 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/182	26 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/189	30 March 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/272	27 April 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/426	11 June 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Chapter 6

Communications concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

S/2012/44	18 January 2012	Letter from the representative of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/47	19 January 2012	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/57	23 January 2012	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/126	29 February 2012	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/158	14 March 2012	Letter from the representative of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/164	16 March 2012	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/181	27 March 2012	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 7

Communications concerning relations between Cameroon and Nigeria

S/2012/28	9 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/29	11 January 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 8

Communication concerning the consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

S/2011/750	30 November 2011	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

Chapter 9

Communication concerning the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

S/2012/159	13 March 2012	Letter from the representative of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General

Chapter 10

Communication concerning the responsibility to protect

S/2012/578	25 July 2012	Report of the Secretary-General

Chapter 11

Communication concerning the Caribbean Community

S/2011/516	12 August 2011	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Chapter 12

Communications concerning the Collective Security Treaty Organization

S/2012/404	5 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/405	5 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/406	5 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General

Chapter 13

Communication concerning the Commonwealth of Independent States

S/2012/456	19 June 2012	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General

Chapter 14

Communications concerning relations between Cuba and the United States of America

S/2011/546	25 August 2011	Letter from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General
S/2011/647	13 October 2011	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the Secretary-General

Chapter 15

Communication concerning relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Israel

S/2012/500	27 June 2012	Letter from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 16

Communication concerning relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America

S/2011/764	8 December 2011	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Chapter 17

Communication from Argentina

S/2012/86	10 February 2012	Letter from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

Chapter 18

Communications concerning Bahrain

S/2012/99	15 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/108	21 February 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/343	16 May 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Chapter 19

Communication concerning Belarus

S/2012/242	17 April 2012	Letter from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General

Chapter 20

Communications concerning the alleged plot to assassinate a high-level diplomat

S/2011/633	11 October 2011	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/649	12 October 2011	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/640	14 October 2011	Identical letters from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/696	4 November 2011	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

Part VI
Work of the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

Chapter 1
Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

The mandate of the United Nations Compensation Commission is to process claims and pay compensation for loss and damage suffered as a direct result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait from 2 August 1990 until 2 March 1991. Funds to pay compensation are drawn from the United Nations Compensation Fund, which receives a percentage of the proceeds generated by the export sales of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products. This percentage, originally set at 30 per cent by the Security Council under its resolution 705 (1991), is currently at 5 per cent in accordance with paragraph 21 of Council resolution 1483 (2003) and subsequent resolutions, which provide that 5 per cent of the proceeds of all export sales of Iraqi petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas shall be deposited into the Compensation Fund.

During the period under review, the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission held two regular sessions — the seventy-second from 11 to 13 October 2011 and the seventy-third from 1 to 3 May 2012 — and a number of informal meetings, at which it considered various issues related to the activity of the Commission and payment of compensation awards to successful claimants. Since the conclusion of the main aspects of the claims processing exercise, the Commission has focused its work with a small secretariat on the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards, which was established by the Council at its fifty-eighth session in December 2005, the arrangements for ensuring that payments are made to the Compensation Fund, and on payment of awards.

The purpose of the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards is to monitor the use of certain funds awarded by the Commission under the F4 category of claims to four Governments (Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia) in respect of remediation and restoration projects intended to compensate for environmental damage. In total, 26 such projects with a total award value of $4.3 billion fall within the scope of the Programme, and the technical and financial monitoring undertaken by a small specialized staff within the secretariat aims to ensure that the projects are implemented in a transparent and appropriate manner in the context of the purpose of the respective compensation awards. As indicated in its decision 269 (2011), adopted at its seventy-first session, the Governing Council aims to conclude the Programme in the near term, and will be assessing the adequacy of the required systems and controls at its seventy-fourth session in November 2012 and will decide on the timing for disengagement of the Commission from the Programme.

The Governing Council having previously welcomed the willingness of the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait to discuss the remaining unpaid balance of $16 billion under the auspices of the Commission and having mandated the Executive Head of the Commission secretariat to facilitate such negotiations, efforts to resume the consultations have continued during the current reporting period.

During the period under review, the Governing Council continued to monitor the issue of arrangements for ensuring that payments are made into the Compensation Fund. Since the mandate of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board expired on 30 June 2011 and the oversight over Iraq's oil revenues was transferred to the Iraq Committee of Financial Experts, the Commission secretariat has been working closely with that Committee. The Governing Council has noted its satisfaction with the continuing transfers of 5 per cent of Iraq's oil revenues to the Compensation Fund since the transition and with the Commission's positive working relationship with the Committee.

During the period under review, the Commission made available a total amount of $4,369,555,913 to the State of Kuwait for distribution to successful claimants. Pursuant to Governing Council decision 267 (2009), the remaining claims are paid on a quarterly basis in rounds of $10 million, in the order in which they were approved by the Governing Council.

Currently, a total of six claims with an outstanding balance of $14,720,736,637 remain to be paid, all in respect of claims owing to Kuwait.

The Commission awarded total compensation in the amount of $52,383,356,716 to individuals, corporations and Governments. As at 31 July 2012, $37,727,421,003 of the above amount has been made available to Governments and international organizations for payment to successful claimants.

Chapter 2
Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

The Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of the arms embargo on Somalia first imposed by resolution 733 (1992), and subsequently amended by resolutions 1356 (2001), 1425 (2002), 1725 (2006), 1744 (2007), 1772 (2007), 1846 (2008), 1851 (2008) and 2060 (2012).

Pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1844 (2008), the Committee is also mandated, in accordance with the criteria set out in that resolution, to designate individuals and entities subject to a travel ban, an asset freeze, and a targeted arms embargo imposed respectively by paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of that resolution, and to monitor the implementation of those measures.

By its resolution 2060 (2012) of 25 July 2012, the Security Council extended the exemption to the asset freeze imposed by paragraph 3 of resolution 1844 (2008) in connection with the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia for a period of 12 months. The Council also requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to report to it by 20 November 2012 and again by 20 July 2013 on any impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

By resolution 2002 (2011), the Council added the recruitment and use of children as well as the targeting of civilians including women and children to the designation criteria for targeted measures imposed by resolution 1844 (2008).

By resolution 2023 (2011), the Council expanded the restrictive measures regarding Eritrea in the areas of "Diaspora tax", the Eritrea mining sector and the provision of financial services to Eritrea. By resolution 2036 (2012), the Council imposed a ban on the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia.

With the adoption of resolution 2060 (2012) the Council introduced an exemption to the arms embargo on Somalia for the United Nations Political Office for Somalia as well as exemptions to the arms embargo on Eritrea.

The Committee is supported by a Monitoring Group, whose mandate was extended, during the reporting period, by paragraph 13 of resolution 2060 (2012).

In 2011, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Hardeep Singh Puri (India) as Chair, while the delegations of Lebanon and Nigeria served as Vice-Chairs. For 2012, Hardeep Singh Puri (India) served as Chair, and the delegations of Pakistan and Togo served as Vice-Chairs.

During the reporting period, the Committee received three reports from Member States regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1844 (2008), two reports regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1907 (2009), one report regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2002 (2011), nine reports regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2023 (2011) and eight reports regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2036 (2012).

During the period under review, the Committee met 10 times in informal consultations. It approved 13 requests for exemptions to the arms embargo pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1356 (2001) and 16 requests for exemptions to the arms embargo pursuant to paragraph 11 (b) of resolution 1772 (2007).

During the informal consultations held on 9 August 2011, the Committee continued its consideration of the final report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea (see S/2011/433). On 13 September, the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group presented the Group's programme of work.

The Deputy Director of the Coordination and Response Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs briefed the Committee during the informal consultations held on 9 November on the

first report of the Emergency Relief Coordinator pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1972 (2011) (see S/2011/694).

On 17 February and on 25 July 2012, the Committee added one individual to the list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban, asset freeze and targeted arms embargo imposed by resolution 1844 (2008) and issued press releases in this connection. The consolidated list is available on the Committee's website (www.un.org/sc/committees/751).

The Coordinator of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea delivered the Group's midterm briefing in accordance with paragraph 6 (l) of resolution 2002 (2011) during the Committee's informal consultations on 3 February.

During the Committee's informal consultations on 18 April, the Committee had an exchange of views with the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations in connection with the work of the Monitoring Group. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia briefed the Committee on 14 May.

The Committee was briefed by the Assistant-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on the second report of the Emergency Relief Coordinator pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1972 (2011) (see S/2012/546) during the informal consultations held on 6 July.

During the Committee's informal consultations on 11 July, the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group presented the final reports of the Group on Somalia (see S/2012/544) and Eritrea (see S/2012/545), submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 (m) of resolution 2002 (2011). In that connection, the Committee met with a delegation of Eritrea on 17 July and with a delegation of Somalia on 31 July.

On 16 November 2011 and on 28 March and 24 July 2012, the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council during consultations on the Committee's activities during the past 120 days pursuant to paragraph 11 (g) of resolution 1844 (2008).

Chapter 3
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Judicial activity remained intense over the reporting period as the Tribunal moved towards the completion of nearly all remaining trials by the end of 2012. At the close of the reporting period, 17 persons are in appeal proceedings, 17 persons are on trial, and one person is at the pretrial stage. On 16 May 2012, proceedings in the *Mladić* case commenced, while the prosecution completed its presentation of evidence in the *Karadžić* case on 25 May 2012. During the reporting period pretrial proceedings in the *Hadžić* case progressed expeditiously, and as a result the case is now expected to commence on 16 October 2012, three months earlier than previously scheduled. As of the close of the reporting period, the Trial Chambers are nearing delivery of judgements in the *Stanišić and Simatović*, *Prlić et al.*, *Stanišić and Župljanin*, *Tolimir*, and *Haradinaj et al.* cases.

The Tribunal implemented a number of reforms to increase the speed of proceedings without sacrificing due process, in particular by improving the functioning of the Registry. The President of the Tribunal identified translation issues as a key area where work could be undertaken more rapidly, and accordingly directed the Registrar to take concrete measures to significantly reduce translation times, including redeploying resources, reorienting unit priorities, speeding the translation of trial briefs, and embedding translators into drafting teams where appropriate. As a result, the projected translation times for trial judgements in the *Prlić et al.*, *Šešelj* and *Tolimir* cases have been cut by half. The President further obtained a waiver from the Department of Management of the United Nations Secretariat to allow the Tribunal to hire otherwise qualified interns directly, which has allowed legal teams facing staff attrition to immediately employ individuals who are already familiar with the complex fact patterns of particular trials or appeals. Finally, the President, with the agreement of the Security Council and the Secretary-General, interpreted relevant regulations as permitting the assignment of ad litem

judges to contempt cases not ancillary to the proceedings to which the judges were appointed.

With no more Tribunal fugitives at large and as the Tribunal moves fully into the final phase of its work, the Office of the Prosecutor has fully focused on its core business of completing remaining cases and appeals. The day-to-day support for ongoing trials and appeals provided by States in the former Yugoslavia fully met expectations. The Office of the Prosecutor has, however, received little information about the status of Serbia's investigations into the fugitive networks, including the criminal responsibility of individuals who assisted Mladić and Hadžić while they were at large.

The Tribunal continued to advance the capacity-building of national jurisdictions, as a priority of the Tribunal's legacy strategy. The Office of the President, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) continued implementing the joint 18-month War Crimes Justice Project. More than 60,000 pages of transcripts of Tribunal proceedings have been translated into the local languages of the former Yugoslavia, while 157 legal professionals from regional judiciaries have received training on searching and accessing publicly available Tribunal materials. The Office of the President also partnered with UNICRI and the Government of Switzerland to translate the Tribunal's Manual on Developed Practices into the Albanian language. Under the leadership of then President Patrick Robinson, on 15 and 16 November 2011, the Tribunal convened a conference focusing on its global legacy, which brought together leading academics, international judges, legal practitioners, State representatives, and members of civil society to explore the impact of the Tribunal's work on international humanitarian law and international criminal procedure. The Tribunal also continued to support the establishment of information centres under local ownership in the former Yugoslavia. Following a workshop hosted by the Government of Switzerland in June 2011, the Office of the President has been working bilaterally with each of the interested States to develop appropriate proposals.

The Office of the Prosecutor has increased its emphasis on the transition to domestic war crimes prosecutions and strengthening the capacity of national judicial institutions to effectively handle the large volume of war crimes cases. It welcomed the apprehension in January 2012 of the fugitive Radovan Stanković, a transferee from the Tribunal, who escaped from prison in Foča after being convicted. While the Office of the Prosecutor has established effective working relationships with national prosecution offices, significant concerns remain about the implementation of national war crimes strategies, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Slow progress has been made in processing cases based on investigative materials transferred by the Tribunal. In addition, regional inter-State cooperation must be urgently improved to overcome persistent barriers to establishing accountability for wartime atrocities.

By resolution 1966 (2010), the Security Council decided to establish the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. Throughout the reporting period the Tribunal continued to cooperate with the Office of Legal Affairs in the development of and smooth transition to the Mechanism. Following the appointments of the President, Prosecutor and Registrar of the Mechanism, the Tribunal worked closely with the Mechanism to support the transition of functions. This support included provision of comments on the draft Rules of Procedure and Evidence to be adopted by the Mechanism, assisting in negotiations for an appropriate headquarters agreement, reviewing all existing agreements with States and other international bodies, and finalizing a comprehensive records retention policy for the substantive records of the Tribunal.

The Tribunal's assistance ensured that the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Mechanism were adopted, and all the judges sworn in, prior to the commencement of operations at the Arusha Branch of the Mechanism on 1 July 2012.

Chapter 4

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

The Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda has completed and received judgements in all trials at first instance except in the last case of Augustin Ngirabatware. No further prosecutions are expected before the Trial Chambers. All applications by the Prosecutor for transfer of the cases of two indictees in custody and six fugitives (detainees Jean Uwinkindi and Bernard Munyagishari and the fugitives Fulgence Kayishema, Charles Sikubwabo, Ladislas Ntaganzwa, Charles Ryandikayo, Aloys Ndimbati and Phénéas Munyarugarama) to Rwanda under rule 11 bis have now been granted, leaving the cases of the three top-level fugitives (Félicien Kabuga, Protais Mpiranya and Augustin Bizimana) earmarked for trial before the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. The case of Jean Uwinkindi, who has been physically transferred from Arusha to Rwanda, has begun in Kigali before the Rwanda High Court and the Prosecutor has appointed a monitor under the rules to monitor the case. Additional monitoring arrangements will be made in respect of the other transferred cases as they come up for trial in Rwanda. The Prosecutor also continues to monitor the two cases referred to France for trial in 2007. All evidence preservation proceedings under rule 71 bis against the three top-level fugitives have been completed and their files are trial-ready for prosecution before the Mechanism in the event of their arrest and transfer to Arusha. The Prosecutor has also completed the case file preparations of all the other fugitives whose cases have been transferred to Rwanda and handed over completed dossiers to Rwanda in order to facilitate their early indictment, trial and disposal before the Rwanda High Court. Efforts of the Prosecutor's office in the tracking of the fugitives have intensified and support sought from regional organizations in the eastern and southern African region. Active consultations with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Member States elsewhere have also assisted in narrowing the search for the three fugitives. Cooperation with Rwanda with regard to the tracking of fugitives has in the meantime intensified. With the timely launch of the Mechanism on 1 July 2012, the Prosecutor's major case-related workload will focus on the completion of the 29 pending appeals and related matters, in addition to attending to the handover of archival materials to the Mechanism and administrative closure. During the reporting period, 12 appeals in 8 cases were brought to completion while the tracking of fugitives and the provision of assistance to national prosecuting authorities continued apace.

During the reporting period, five trial judgements were delivered involving nine accused, including in two major multi-accused cases. In addition, two decisions were delivered referring the cases of two arrested accused to Rwanda for trial and six decisions were delivered referring the cases of six fugitive accused to Rwanda for trial. Special deposition proceedings for preservation of evidence were concluded in three cases. In the sole ongoing trial, the final arguments will be heard in July 2012 and a judgement is expected before 31 December 2012. The Tribunal continues its vigorous efforts to comply with the completion strategy. The Tribunal continued to employ improved trial management practices and nearly all deadlines for completion of trials during the reporting period were met. By the end of 2012, all of the Tribunal's current trial work will be completed, and the Tribunal currently projects completion of all appeals by the end of 2014. Despite these advances, staff retention remains an important issue, especially in Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor. Further staff attrition will delay the ability to meet completion strategy targets. In resolution 2029 (2011), the Security Council reiterated the importance of adequate staffing to the expeditious completion of the Tribunal's work and called upon the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations bodies to work with the Registrar in order to find practicable solutions to address this issue.

At the appeals level, in addition to many decisions on review and reconsideration, interlocutory appeal decisions, a referral appeal decision, and a large number of pre-appeal orders and decisions, seven appeal judgements concerning eight persons were delivered. This brings the total number of persons

whose judgements have been completed at the appellate level to 43. There are currently eight pending appeals from judgement concerning appeals from 18 persons.

The Registry maintained a high level of administrative and judicial support for the other organs of the Tribunal and the defence. It ensured the cooperation and assistance of Member States, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations with the Tribunal and further strengthened its outreach and capacity-building activities in Rwanda. During the reporting period, the Office of the Registrar transmitted more than 309 notes verbales and other correspondence related to the operations of the Tribunal, in particular to secure support and cooperation from Member States with respect to ongoing trials. The Registry dealt with an increased number of enquiries and requests for legal assistance from national jurisdictions. The Division of Administrative Support Services has been instrumental in providing general and specific guidance on general administration matters. It participated in and commented on the draft report to the General Assembly on the possible construction of new office facilities for the Mechanism. Several sections in the Division are involved in the transition to the Mechanism.

The Court Management Section provided support services to the judicial processes of the Tribunal, including provision of real-time transcripts of proceedings, support for site visits to Rwanda, certification of witness statements, depositions and video-link hearings from various countries. As part of its role in the capacity-building and outreach activities of the Tribunal, the Section continued to conduct training sessions for representatives of various African countries, including demonstrations on the Tribunal's system for the instantaneous production of transcripts and the management of judicial records. As a major component of the Tribunal's preparations for the transition to the Mechanism, the Section contributed to drafting the policies and guidelines for the filing of documents as well as records and archives to be transferred and managed by the Mechanism. It also continued its work on the preparation of judicial records for transfer to the Mechanism and the redaction of the audiovisual recordings of the Tribunal's proceedings.

The Tribunal welcomed a total number of 3,076 visitors, including high-level United Nations and government officials, academics, civil society, non-governmental organizations and the general public. During the current downsizing phase, the Tribunal has attracted a higher number of visitors. In addition, more than 500,000 individuals visited the Tribunal's website during the period. The Information and Documentation Centre in Kigali (Umusanzu) and 10 more provincial information centres located across Rwanda continue to play a key role in information dissemination, improved communication and access to the jurisprudence of the Tribunal and other legal materials. During the reporting period, the information centre in Kigali received approximately 38,000 visitors, while the provincial information centres received approximately 20,000 visitors. The Tribunal engaged in several outreach activities. It continued to follow up on the youth sensitization and genocide prevention project in the Great Lakes region by distributing a total of 20,000 copies of the Tribunal's cartoon books in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Tribunal undertook capacity-building activities for about 100 legal professionals in Rwanda, with the aim of further strengthening the Rwandan justice sector in areas such as investigation, witness protection, evidence and information management and oral and written advocacy skills. Some examples of the many initiatives that the Tribunal conducted are online legal research training for law students and two similar trainings for members of the Rwandan Military Court.

The President and Registrar continue to deploy all efforts to find host countries for the five acquitted persons who remain in the safe houses in Arusha under the Tribunal's protection. For one of those individuals, more than five years have elapsed since the confirmation of his acquittal by the Appeals Chamber. The challenge to relocation is the unfortunate result of the absence of a formal mechanism to secure the support of Member States to accept these persons within their territories. The statute is silent in this respect and the cooperation of Member States as required by article 28 of the statute does not extend to the relocation of acquitted persons. The Tribunal considers the resettlement of persons acquitted by an international criminal tribunal to be a fundamental expression of the rule of law and is concerned about the consequences of failing to fulfil this obligation. In the light of the imminent closure of the Tribunal, the insufficient level of voluntary Member State cooperation, and the human rights implications of the

delayed relocation of acquitted persons, and in spite of the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Tribunal continues to call upon the assistance of the Security Council to find a sustainable solution to this issue.

Over the period under review the United Nations Detention Facility accommodated 13 detained witnesses from Rwanda who were called to testify in various trials. On 20 March 2012, three prisoners were transferred to Benin to serve their sentences. On 19 April, one detainee was transferred to Rwanda for trial by the Rwandan national court system following a decision by the Tribunal to refer his case for trial in Rwanda. On 29 June, four prisoners were transferred to Benin to serve the remainder of their sentences. On 1 July, four prisoners were transferred to Mali to serve the remainder of their sentences. As at 1 July 2012, the population of inmates at the United Nations Detention Facility was a total of 19 detained persons.

Chapter 5
Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities*

The Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures, consisting of an asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo against individuals or entities belonging to or associated with Al-Qaida as set out in resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1452 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008) 1904 (2009) and 1989 (2011).

During the reporting period, Peter Wittig (Germany) served as Chair of the Committee, while Guatemala and the Russian Federation served as Vice-Chairs. During the period, the Committee held 1 formal and 14 informal meetings.

In accordance with paragraph 43 of resolution 1989 (2011), the Committee reviewed its guidelines and amended relevant sections to align them with the new provisions of the resolution. This resulted in substantial amendments to the sections on listing, delisting, and reviewing the Committee's Al-Qaida Sanctions List of individuals and entities subject to sanctions measures. The revised version of the guidelines was approved by the Committee on 30 November 2011 and made available on the Committee's website in the six official languages of the United Nations and transmitted to Member States by a note verbale from the Chair of the Committee.

During the reporting period the Committee completed several reviews of the Al-Qaida Sanctions List. The Committee has conducted two specialized reviews of reportedly deceased individuals. The Committee has also conducted two rounds of review of entries lacking sufficient identifying information for the effective implementation of the sanctions measures. The Committee is currently completing a review of entities included on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List that are reported to have ceased to exist. In addition, the Committee approved numerous updates of Consolidated List entries and narrative summaries of reasons for listing, thereby improving the quality of the list and the narrative summaries.

In total, the Al-Qaida Sanctions List was updated 31 times during the reporting period. As at 31 July 2012, the Committee had posted on its website 311 narrative summaries for individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida, which can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/narrative.shtml.

The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution 1526 (2004) has submitted its twelfth report. At the end of the reporting period, the Committee was considering its position on the report.

During the reporting period, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team continued to assist the Committee in carrying out the tasks described in annex I to resolution 1904 (2009) and annex I to resolution 1989 (2011).

Pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009), the Chair presented to the Security Council his 180-day oral briefings, together with the Chairs of the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), on 14 November 2011 and 10 May 2012, respectively. Through those briefings the Council was informed of the work of the Committee and the Monitoring Team, as well as of the implementation of the sanctions measures by States.

* Formerly "Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities".

On 18 October 2011 and 26 July 2012, the Committee met with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Ben Emmerson.

In the reporting period, the Committee added the names of 17 individuals and 3 entities to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List. The Committee updated the information contained in list entries for 70 individuals and 70 entities. During the reporting period, the Committee delisted 25 individuals and 24 entities from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

During the reporting period, the Committee continued to be assisted in its consideration of requests for delisting by the Office of the Ombudsperson. During the period, the Committee received 14 delisting requests through the Office of the Ombudsperson, for 13 separate individuals and 1 entity. The Ombudsperson submitted 13 comprehensive reports for the consideration of the Committee and 14 individuals and 26 entities have been delisted following the submission of petitions through the Office of the Ombudsperson.

The Committee also continued its cooperation with INTERPOL. The publication of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices for individuals and entities included on the Committee's Consolidated List serves, inter alia, to assist Member States in implementing the relevant sanctions measures by alerting national law enforcement agencies that an asset freeze, a travel ban and an arms embargo are in place with regard to the targeted individuals and entities. The notices can be found at www.interpol.int/Public/NoticesUN/Default.asp.

Chapter 6
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, known as the Counter-Terrorism Committee, is mandated to monitor the implementation of that resolution. The Committee has been assisted in its work by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, established pursuant to resolution 1535 (2004) for an initial period ending on 31 December 2007. By resolution 1963 (2010), the Security Council decided that the Executive Directorate would continue to operate as a special political mission under the policy guidance of the Committee until 31 December 2013 and that an interim review would be conducted by 30 June 2012. The Council considered the interim review on 28 June 2012.

In 2011 and 2012, the Committee was chaired by Hardeep Singh Puri (India), the delegations of France, Morocco and the Russian Federation serving as Vice-Chairs, each also chairing one of the Committee's three subcommittees.

During the reporting period, the Committee held 11 formal meetings, including a special meeting on 28 September 2011 to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Committee, and an open briefing for the wider United Nations membership.

During the reporting period, the Committee submitted to the Security Council its work programme for the period from January to December 2012 (S/2012/172).

The Chair of the Committee participated in joint briefings to the Security Council together with the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), which were held on 14 November 2011 and 10 May 2012.

Resolution 1373 (2001) sets out a comprehensive agenda of counter-terrorism activities, including steps aimed at bringing to justice perpetrators of terrorist acts as well as those who harbour, aid and support them. It also requires all States to cooperate on a wide range of issues related to counter-terrorism.

The Committee continued to use the preliminary implementation assessment as an analytical tool designed to provide a systematic, even-handed, transparent and effective way to monitor the extent to which States had met their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001). During the reporting period, the Committee continued its "stocktaking" exercise aimed at enhancing the Committee's dialogue with each State and bolstering that State's counter-terrorism defences and capacity to cooperate internationally. In the context of the stocktaking exercise, during the reporting period, the Committee approved updated preliminary implementation assessments for 19 States and sent them to those States with an invitation to provide

updates including new information on their progress in implementing the resolution. The Committee is in the process of reviewing the format of the preliminary implementation assessment.

The Committee continued, through its Executive Directorate, to conduct visits to Member States, with their consent, in order to engage in detailed discussions on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) in line with resolution 1535 (2004). During the reporting period, the Committee visited Albania, Botswana, Canada, Finland, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, the Niger, Norway, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Zambia.

The Committee continued to deepen its engagement and cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations; it encouraged and assisted them in the development of capacities that would improve their ability to assist their members with the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

During the period under review, the Committee continued to implement its mandate under resolution 1624 (2005), that is to include in its dialogue with Member States their efforts to implement that resolution and to work with Member States to help build capacity, including through promoting good practices and facilitating the exchange of information. During the reporting period, the Committee received five new reports from Member States pursuant to resolution 1624 (2005). On 30 December 2011, the Committee approved the global survey of the implementation by Member States of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) (see S/2012/16).

The Committee's website is maintained and updated by its Executive Directorate and can be found atwww.un.org/sc/ctc/.

Chapter 7
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) is mandated by the Security Council to continue to identify, pursuant to paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), individuals and entities whose funds, assets or economic resources should be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq. As set out in paragraph 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), those individuals and entities include the previous Government of Iraq or its State bodies, corporations, or agencies located outside Iraq, as well as other senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members, including entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction.

In 2011, the Chair of the Committee was U. Joy Ogwu (Nigeria), the delegation of India serving as Vice-Chair. In 2012, Kodjo Menan (Togo) served as Chair, and the delegation of India served as Vice-Chair.

The Committee's website is at www.un.org/sc/committees/1518/index.shtml.

Chapter 8
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the measures imposed by that resolution and by resolution 1532 (2004), of which the following are currently in effect: the travel ban imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) and the asset freeze imposed by resolution 1532 (2004). Pursuant to resolution 1903 (2009), the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1521 (2003), as subsequently modified by resolutions 1683 (2006) and 1731 (2006), no longer applies to the Government of Liberia but still applies to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Liberia. By resolution 1903 (2009) the Council also stipulated that States providing arms and related materiel to the Government of Liberia or assistance, advice or training related to military activities for the Government of Liberia shall notify the Committee in advance.

By its resolution 2025 (2011) of 14 December 2011, the Security Council renewed the arms embargo with regard to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Liberia for a period of 12 months, renewed the travel ban for a further period of 12 months, and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia until 14 December 2012.

In 2011, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Nawaf Salam (Lebanon) as Chair, and the delegations of Portugal and South Africa served as Vice-Chairs. For 2012, Abdullah Hussain Haroon (Pakistan) served as Chair, and the delegations of Portugal and South Africa served as Vice-Chairs.

During the period under review, the Committee held four sessions of informal consultations to discuss various issues relating to the sanctions regime.

On 4 August and on 23 December 2011, the Committee updated its travel ban and asset freeze lists and issued press releases in this connection.

The Committee received four requests for delisting from the Focal Point for Delisting established pursuant to resolution 1730 (2006), during the reporting period, as well as delisting requests from two Member States, involving a total of 18 individuals. On 20 June and on 6 July 2012, respectively, the Committee delisted one individual from its travel ban and asset freeze lists. On 20 July the Committee delisted 17 individuals from its travel ban list and 10 individuals from its asset freeze list. The travel ban and asset freeze lists, last updated on 6 July 2012, are available on the Committee's webpage, at www.un.org/sc/committees/1521/index.shtml.

During the period under review, the Committee considered 10 requests for travel ban waivers under paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 1521 (2003), all of which were granted. The Committee approved one notification submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1532 (2004). The Committee also received three notifications in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 1903 (2009).

During its informal consultations on 19 August 2011, the Committee met with the Special Representative of INTERPOL to the United Nations.

On 30 November, the Committee received a briefing from the Panel of Experts on its final report (see S/2011/757), submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 (f) of resolution 1961 (2010), and discussed the recommendations contained therein during its informal consultations. On 14 December, the Chair briefed the Security Council during its consultations on the main findings contained in the final report of the Panel of Experts.

During its informal consultations on 9 March 2012, the Committee met with the Panel of Experts on Liberia and considered a visit by the Chair to Liberia; the visit was conducted from 13 to 18 May 2012. During the visit the Chair met with various representatives of the Government of Liberia including the President, and representatives of civil society and the United Nations Mission in Liberia. He also conducted a field visit to Zwedru in Grand Gedeh County, which is located near the border with Côte d'Ivoire.

At its informal consultations on 15 June, the Committee received a briefing from the Panel of Experts on its midterm report (see S/2012/448), submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 (f) of resolution 2025 (2011), and discussed the recommendations contained therein. On 29 June, the Chair briefed the Security Council during its consultations on the Committee's deliberations of the Panel's midterm report.

On 19 July, the Chair sent letters to the Permanent Representatives of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to the United Nations as well as the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), drawing attention to the recommendations contained in the Panel's midterm report.

Chapter 9
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo was established on 12 March 2004 to oversee and assess the implementation of the arms embargo originally imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003), and to undertake the tasks set out by the Security Council in paragraph 15 of resolution 1807 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1857 (2008).

The sanctions regime was subsequently renewed and amended with the adoption of resolutions 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1649 (2005) 1698 (2006), 1771 (2007), 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010) and 2021 (2011), by which the Council, inter alia, imposed targeted travel and financial sanctions on

individuals and entities as designated by the Committee.

The Committee is supported by a Group of Experts to monitor the implementation of the sanctions regime with a particular focus on the areas affected by the presence of illegal armed groups, including North and South Kivu and Orientale Province, as well as on regional and international networks providing support to illegal armed groups, criminal networks and perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including those within the national armed forces, operating in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Group of Experts was originally established by resolution 1533 (2004), and its mandate was subsequently renewed and amended by resolutions 1552 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1616 (2005), 1654 (2006), 1698 (2006), 1771 (2007), 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010) and 2021 (2011).

By paragraphs 1 to 3 of resolution 2021 (2011), the Security Council renewed until 30 November 2012 both the sanctions regime imposed by paragraphs 1 to 3, 5, 6 to 9 and 11 of resolution 1807 (2008) and the mandate of the Group of Experts. By paragraph 6 of resolution 2021 (2011), the Council welcomed the support of the due diligence guidelines, as defined by the Group of Experts and OECD, by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and called on all States to assist the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the countries in the Great Lakes region in the implementation of the guidelines. The guidelines are available on the Committee's website.

By paragraph 7 of resolution 2021 (2011), the Council encouraged all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines of the Group of Experts, in particular in the gold sector, as part of broader efforts to mitigate the risk of further financing armed groups and criminal networks within the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the country.

In 2011, Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti (Brazil) served as Chair of the Committee, the delegations of Gabon and Lebanon serving as Vice-Chairs. In 2012, Agshin Mehdiyev (Azerbaijan) served as Chair of the Committee, Morocco and Pakistan serving as Vice-Chairs.

On 13 October and 28 November 2011, respectively, the Committee added one individual to the List of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and asset freeze.

During the reporting period, the Committee held four sessions of informal consultations. On 16 November, the Group of Experts presented the main findings of its final report pursuant to resolution 1952 (2010) (see S/2011/738), following which the Committee discussed the report and considered the recommendations contained therein. On the basis of those discussions, the Committee agreed to address a note verbale to all Member States drawing attention to relevant sections of the report. The Committee also agreed to address letters to the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Under-Secretaries-General for Peacekeeping Operations and Political Affairs, and the Special Representative of INTERPOL to the United Nations, as part of its follow-up of the Group's recommendations. The Committee also agreed to the issuance of a Security Council press release on 30 December 2011 on the due diligence recommendations of the Group of Experts addressed to companies.

On 21 November, the Chair briefed the Council during informal consultations on the Committee's discussions of the report and the recommendations.

On 6 December, the Committee received a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Margot Wallström.

During its informal consultations on 2 March 2012, the Committee held a discussion with the Group of Experts on the Group's views in terms of how it planned to implement its mandate pursuant to resolution 2021 (2011).

On 13 June, the Committee discussed the interim report of the Group of Experts pursuant to resolution 2021 (2011) (see S/2012/348 and Add.1) and considered the recommendations contained therein.

On 26 June, the Chair briefed the Security Council during informal consultations on the Committee's discussions on the report and the recommendations.

On 19 July, the Chair sent letters to the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Under-Secretary-General for

Peacekeeping Operations, drawing attention to the recommendations contained in the interim report of the Group of Experts.

During the reporting period, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 1807 (2008), the Committee received a total of 15 notifications regarding technical training and assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, deliveries of non-lethal military equipment for humanitarian and protective use, or the provision of assistance to the Government in the form of delivery of military equipment.

Pursuant to paragraph 15 (d) of resolution 1807 (2008), the Committee informed the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of every notification received pursuant to paragraph 5 of that resolution.

Pursuant to paragraph 20 of resolutions 1952 (2010) and 2021 (2011) regarding the implementation of the sanctions measures, the Committee received replies during the reporting period from the United Kingdom (S/AC.43/2011/2), Latvia (S/AC.43/2011/3), Colombia (S/AC.43/2011/4), Brazil (S/AC.43/2011/5 and S/AC.43/2012/1) and Luxembourg (S/AC.43/2012/2 and Corr.1).

The Committee's website can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/1533/index.shtml.

Chapter 10
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) is mandated by the Security Council to report to the Council, for its examination, on the implementation of that resolution concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Committee's mandate was renewed by resolutions 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and, most recently, 1977 (2011), by which the Council extended the Committee's mandate for a period of 10 years, until 25 April 2021.

Resolution 1540 (2004), which was adopted by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, places obligations on Member States to refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. It required all States, in accordance with their national procedures, to adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws prohibiting access by non-State actors to such weapons and their means of delivery; and effective mechanisms to establish domestic control to prevent proliferation of such weapons and their means of delivery as well as controls over related materiel.

In its resolution 1977 (2011), the Council decided that the Committee would conduct a comprehensive review on the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), both after five years and prior to the renewal of its mandate, including, if necessary, recommendations on adjustments to the mandate. The Committee submitted to the Council its 2011 review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) on 1 February 2012 (S/2012/79).

In 2011 and 2012, the Committee was chaired by Baso Sangqu (South Africa), the delegations of Lebanon, Portugal and the United Kingdom serving as Vice-Chairs. The Committee maintained its system of working groups, dealing with monitoring and national implementation; assistance; cooperation with international organizations, including the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001); and transparency and media outreach.

During the period under review, the Committee held 7 formal and 11 informal meetings.

The Committee continued to be supported in its work by experts. By resolution 1977 (2011) the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to eight experts, acting under the direction and purview of the Committee, to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate under resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and 1977 (2011), including through facilitation of assistance to improve the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). On 30 December 2011, pursuant to paragraph 5 (b) of resolution 1977 (2011), the Committee submitted to the Council its report on recommendations for the structure, methods, modalities, expertise and representation of the Committee and the Group of Experts (see S/2011/819). On 29 June 2012, the

Council increased the number of experts to nine by resolution 2055 (2012). On 26 July, the Secretary-General appointed nine experts (see S/2012/585).

On 26 January 2011, the Chair of the Committee informed the Council that the Committee had decided to extend its ninth programme of work to cover the period from 1 February to 25 April 2011 (S/2011/37).

The Chair of the Committee participated in joint briefings to the Security Council together with the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), which were held on 14 November 2011 and 10 May 2012.

As part of its outreach activities, members of the Committee and the Committee's experts continued to participate in seminars, workshops and conferences, explaining to participants the work of the Committee and the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) with a view to strengthening support for its implementation.

The Committee's website is maintained and updated by the Office for Disarmament Affairs and can be found at www.un.org/sc/1540/.

Chapter 11
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire is mandated to oversee the implementation of the sanctions regime consisting of an arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze imposed by that resolution, as renewed and expanded by resolution 1643 (2005), by which the Council also decided that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the import of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire to their territory.

By resolution 1980 (2011), the Council renewed until 30 April 2012 the sanctions regime imposed by resolutions 1572 (2004), 1643 (2005), 1946 (2010) and 1975 (2011). The Council also extended until 30 April 2012 the mandate of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire as set out paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006).

In 2011, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti (Brazil) as Chair, while the delegations of Germany and South Africa served as Vice-Chairs. For 2012, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala) served as Chair, the delegations of Germany and South Africa serving as Vice-Chairs.

During the reporting period, the Committee held a total of four informal consultations.

During its informal consultations on 14 October 2011, the Committee considered the midterm report of the Group of Experts, submitted in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution 1980 (2011) (see S/2011/642), and possible actions to be taken by the Committee.

On 11 April 2012, the Committee considered the final report of the Group of Experts submitted in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution 1980 (2011) (see S/2012/196), and the Committee Chair briefed the Security Council during its informal consultations on 18 April regarding the Committee's consideration of the report and the recommendations.

On 14 May, the Chair sent letters to the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Sierra Leone, as well as the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the Chair of the Kimberley Process, the Chair of the Economic Community of West African States and the Secretary-General of INTERPOL, and L'Harmattan, drawing attention to the recommendations contained in the Group's final report.

By resolution 2045 (2012), the Council renewed until 30 April 2013 the sanctions regime as set out in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the resolution and extended until the same date the mandate of the Group of Experts, as set out paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006). On 22 June 2012, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/479) regarding the Secretary-General's appointment, in consultation with the Committee, of five experts of the Group of Experts extended pursuant to resolution 2045 (2012).

The Committee's website can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/1572/index.shtml.

Chapter 12
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan is mandated by the Security Council to monitor an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed, operating in Darfur, which was subsequently expanded to include all the parties to the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in the Darfur region in the Sudan. The enforcement of the arms embargo was later strengthened in resolution 1945 (2010). The Committee is also mandated to monitor the implementation of the travel ban and asset freeze imposed by resolution 1591 (2005) and, inter alia, to designate individuals subject to those measures, in accordance with the criteria set out in that resolution. By resolution 1672 (2006), the Council decided that all States shall implement those measures with respect to the four individuals named in the resolution. The Committee is assisted by a Panel of Experts, the mandate of which was most recently extended by the Council in resolution 2035 (2012). On 9 April 2012, the Committee decided to change the duty station of the Panel of Experts from Addis Ababa to their respective countries of residence (home-based). The web page of the Committee can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/1591/index.shtml.

In 2011 and 2012, Nestór Osorio (Colombia) served as Chair, the delegations of Bosnia and Herzegovina and India (2011) and Azerbaijan and India (2012) serving as Vice-Chairs. During the period under review, the Committee held six informal consultations to discuss various issues relating to the sanctions regime.

In informal consultations on 10 November 2011, by which time, during its mandate under resolution 1945 (2010) as extended by resolution 1982 (2011), the Panel of Experts had undergone a complete change in composition, the Committee met with the newly reconstituted Panel via videoconference from Addis Ababa. Members of the Committee highlighted the areas on which they believed the Panel should focus, both in terms of substance and process, to fulfil its mandate in the short time available to it, until 19 February 2012.

In informal consultations on 6 and 10 February 2012, respectively, the Committee heard a presentation by the Panel of Experts of its final report under resolutions 1945 (2010) and 1982 (2011), which had been submitted on 24 January, and discussed the recommendations contained in that report. The Committee took follow-up action on 7 of the 13 recommendations. The remaining recommendations were either of an administrative nature, addressed to the Security Council, or were not agreed upon. In resolution 2035 (2012) the Council took some of those recommendations into account.

In informal consultations on 26 March, the Committee was briefed by INTERPOL on INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices, in follow-up to a recommendation contained in the Panel's final report. The process of issuing Special Notices with respect to the individuals designated as subject to the targeted sanctions will begin once the agreement on the procedures for the exchange of information between INTERPOL, the Committee and the Panel of Experts has been finalized between the Committee and INTERPOL.

In informal consultations on 16 May, the Committee met with the new Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolution 2035 (2012) and discussed its reporting timelines, which now also included a monthly update to be submitted by the Panel to the Committee. In addition, the Committee discussed the Panel's preliminary programme of work, including regional travel while the Panel waited for visas to the Sudan to be issued for its members.

In informal consultations on 23 July, the Committee was briefed by the Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur ad interim and Joint Special Representative for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur on the situation in Darfur as it relates to the work of the Committee, and on his insight into the Darfur peace process. The Committee also discussed the proposal made by a member of the Council and supported by others that the Chair undertake a visit to Darfur.

On 31 July, the Committee received the interim report of the Panel of Experts, submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 2035 (2012).

On 29 September and 16 December 2011 and on 10 February, 21 March and 19 June 2012, the Chair delivered periodic reports to the Security Council, as

called for in paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591 (2005), describing the Committee's activities and, where appropriate, the Chair's bilateral contacts during the preceding days.

Chapter 13
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005) is mandated to undertake tasks described in paragraph 3 and the annex to that resolution, in order to assist in the investigation into the terrorist bombing in Beirut on 14 February 2005 that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others.

In 2011, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Emmanuel Issoze-Ngondet (Gabon) as Chair, while the delegations of Germany and Bosnia and Herzegovina served as Vice-Chairs. For 2012, Kodjo Menan (Togo) served as Chair, the delegations of Azerbaijan and Germany serving as Vice-Chairs.

During the reporting period, the Committee did not conduct any consultations or meetings and did not prepare an annual report.

The Committee's website can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/1636/index.shtml.

Chapter 14
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) is mandated to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by that resolution with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Security Council by resolution 1874 (2009) imposed additional measures, including an expansion of the arms embargo and the financial measures related thereto, as well as a ban on the provision of financial services, the transfer of financial assets or resources or public financial support for trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that could contribute to that country's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related and other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes. The Council directed the Committee to designate entities, goods and individuals in order to adjust measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009). It also called for the inspection of cargo to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the conditions and circumstances specified in the resolution; it authorized, under specific circumstances, the seizure and disposal of prohibited items; and it introduced a ban on the provision of bunkering services and other servicing to vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Committee is assisted by seven experts comprising a Panel of Experts, whose mandate was extended by the Council until 12 July 2013 by resolution 2050 (2012). In that resolution, the Council also requested the Panel to provide a midterm and a final report to the Committee and, after a discussion with the Committee, to submit those reports to the Council. The Council requested the Panel to provide to the Committee a planned programme of work, encouraged the Committee to engage in regular discussions on the programme of work and further requested the Panel to provide to the Committee any updates to the programme of work. The Panel submitted its programme of work on 25 July 2012.

In 2011, José Filipe Moraes Cabral (Portugal) assumed the function of Chair of the Committee, the delegations of Lebanon and Nigeria serving as Vice-Chairs. In 2012, José Filipe Moraes Cabral (Portugal) continued to serve as Chair of the Committee, and the delegations of Azerbaijan and Togo served as Vice-Chairs.

During the period under review, the Committee held one formal meeting and five informal meetings.

During the formal meeting on 12 September 2011, the Ambassador of the Russian Federation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea briefed the members of the Committee on the difficulties faced by some diplomatic missions in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the context of paragraph 21 of resolution 1874 (2009). During its informal consultations on 1 December, the Committee was briefed by the Panel of Experts on its midterm report and discussed a number of issues, including the implementation assistance notice on luxury goods and outstanding cases of alleged violations. On 5 December, the Committee approved an implementation assistance notice regarding the ban on the supply, sale or transfer

of luxury goods referred to in resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009).

During its informal consultations on 18 April 2012, the Committee discussed new designations as directed in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 16 April 2012 (S/PRST/2012/13). On 2 May, the Committee designated three additional entities to be subject to the provisions of and the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) and updated information contained on the Committee's lists of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology related to ballistic missile programmes to be subject to the measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (a), (b) and (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) (see S/2012/287). Furthermore, the Committee determined that the items contained in document INFCIRC/254/Rev.10/Part.1 shall be subject to the measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (a), (b) and (c) of resolution 1718 (2006). During the informal consultations on 11 June, the Committee received a presentation from the Panel on its final report submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 1985 (2011) (see S/2012/422).

In accordance with paragraph 12 (g) of resolution 1718 (2006), the Chair presented periodic reports to the Council on the work of the Committee, on 23 August and 16 November 2011, and on 10 February and 17 May 2012.

During the period under review, the Committee received 12 reports from Member States outlining the measures they had taken to implement resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009).

The Committee's website is available at www.un.org/sc/committees/1718/index.shtml.

Chapter 15
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) is mandated to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010) with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran. These measures include a proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities-related and nuclear weapon delivery systems-related embargo; a ban on the export or procurement of any arms and related materiel from the Islamic Republic of Iran and a ban on the supply of seven specified categories of conventional weapons and related materiel to that country; and an asset freeze and a travel ban on designated individuals and/or entities.

In resolution 1929 (2010), among other things, under specified conditions and circumstances, the Council called for the inspection of cargo to and from the Islamic Republic of Iran and authorized the seizure and disposal of items identified during inspection, the supply of which to that country is prohibited. The Council moreover introduced a ban on the provision of bunkering and other servicing of Iranian vessels and decided that all States shall exercise vigilance when doing business with Iranian entities, including those of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines. That resolution and other public documents relating to the Committee's work are available on the Committee's webpage at www.un.org/sc/committees/1737/index.shtml.

The Committee is supported by a Panel of Experts initially established by resolution 1929 (2010), whose mandate was extended and modified by paragraphs 1 to 3 of resolution 1984 (2011). The mandate of the Panel was further extended by paragraph 1 of resolution 2049 (2012).

In 2011, the Bureau consisted of Néstor Osorio (Colombia) as Chair, the delegation of Nigeria providing the Vice-Chair. In 2012, Néstor Osorio (Colombia) continued to serve as Chair and the delegation of Togo provided the Vice-Chair.

During the period under review, the Committee held three informal consultations. At its meeting on 7 December 2011, the Committee heard a briefing by the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts, which summarized the essential points contained in the Panel's midterm report of 9 November 2011, submitted to the Committee in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1984 (2011).

During the informal consultations of 29 February 2012, the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts briefed the Committee on the Panel's activities since December 2011. The Panel conducted visits and held a series of consultations, submitted three reports regarding reported incidents, as well as a fourth quarterly assessment of Member States' implementation reports. During the informal consultations of 1 June, the Coordinator of the Panel

briefed the Committee on the Panel's final report of 2012 (see S/2012/395). She stressed that the Panel of Experts concluded that sanctions had been effective in slowing down the prohibited nuclear and ballistic missile programmes of the Islamic Republic of Iran by increasing the cost of procuring certain items.

During the period under review, the Committee received eight notifications of reported violations of Security Council measures relating to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Five of those notifications reported a violation of paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007), and included information indicating that the reporting Member State had inspected and seized shipments of conventional weapons. Two of the notifications reported a violation of paragraph 3 of resolution 1737 (2006) as amended by paragraph 13 of resolution 1929 (2010) and included information indicating that the reporting Member State had inspected and seized shipments of dual-use items. The last notification reported a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1929 (2010), and included information indicating that the reporting Member State concluded that the Islamic Republic of Iran undertook both activity related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons and launches using ballistic missile technology.

In response, the Committee dispatched letters to most reporting States expressing its appreciation for the information provided and urging them to continue to cooperate closely with the Committee and with the Panel of Experts in their investigation of the cases. The Committee also dispatched letters to States concerned with a previously reported violation and received response letters from four Member States.

The Committee received a number of notifications during the reporting period: three notifications under paragraph 5 of resolution 1737 (2006) concerning the delivery of items for use in the nuclear plant in Bushehr, Islamic Republic of Iran; six notifications under paragraph 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) in connection with the receipt and/or unfreezing of funds in order to make payments due under contracts entered into prior to the listing of the respective entities; two notifications under paragraph 13 (b) of resolution 1737 (2006) regarding exemptions to the asset freeze for extraordinary expenses; and one notification under paragraph 13 (d) of resolution 1737 (2006) which provides for an exemption to the asset freeze for activities directly related to the items specified in paragraphs 3(b)(i) and 3(b)(ii) of the resolution.

With regard to reporting by States on the implementation of all relevant measures set out in resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1920 (2010), by the end of the period under review 97 countries had submitted reports under resolution 1737 (2006), 84 countries under resolution 1747 (2007), 78 countries under resolution 1803 (2008); and 80 countries under resolution 1929 (2010).

The Chair of the Committee delivered four periodic reports to the Security Council, pursuant to subparagraph 18 (h) of resolution 1737 (2006), on 7 September and 21 December 2011 and on 21 March and 12 June 2012.

On 9 July 2012, the Chair of the Committee, assisted by the Panel of Experts and the Secretariat, held an open briefing for the United Nations membership on the mandate and work of the Committee.

Chapter 16
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya*

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) is mandated to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), as updated by resolutions 2009 (2011) and 2040 (2012), with respect to Libya. Those measures include an arms embargo, which encompasses armed mercenary personnel and for the enforcement of which the Security Council authorized cargo inspections under specific conditions and circumstances; a travel ban; an asset freeze; and a requirement to exercise vigilance when doing business with Libyan entities, in the event that such business could contribute to violence and the use of force against civilians. In carrying out its mandate, the Committee is assisted by a Panel of Experts. The web page of the Committee is available at www.un.org/sc/committees/1970/.

* Formerly "Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya". The Committee amended its name on 17 October 2011.

In 2011 and 2012, José Filipe Moraes Cabral (Portugal) served as Chair of the Committee. The delegation of India served as the Vice-Chair.

During the period under review, the Committee held seven informal consultations, mainly to hear presentations by the Panel of Experts of its interim, progress and final reports and to discuss the findings and recommendations contained therein; to hear briefings by representatives of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), as well as the Panel of Experts on the implementation of paragraph 5 of resolution 2017 (2011); and to hold an exchange of views with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and Head of UNSMIL, Ian Martin. During some of those consultations, the Committee also discussed requests for guidance or assistance submitted by Member States and received updated compilations from the Chair of the number and type of requests for exemptions to the arms embargo and asset freeze or notifications that had been processed by the Committee.

On 16 December 2011, the Committee removed the names of the Central Bank of Libya and the Libyan Foreign Bank from its consolidated travel ban and asset freeze list, upon the request of the relevant Libyan authorities.

On 7 March 2012, the Committee issued a notice aimed at assisting all Member States in the proper implementation of the asset freeze measure, which is available on the Committee's website.

On 23 March, the Committee adopted a report (see S/2012/178), as requested in paragraph 5 of resolution 2017 (2011), concerning threats and challenges, in particular related to terrorism, posed by the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, from Libya, in the region, and transmitted the report to the Security Council.

On 25 July, the Committee issued a notice aimed at assisting all Member States in the proper implementation of the arms embargo, which is available on the Committee's website.

During the reporting period, the Committee dealt with several requests for exemptions to the arms embargo. It approved 23 requests submitted under paragraphs 9 (a) or 9 (c) of resolution 1970 (2011); acknowledged 2 notifications submitted under paragraph 9 (b) of the resolution; and did not take a negative decision on 41 notifications submitted under paragraph 13 of resolution 2009 (2011). The Committee also received seven reports in connection with inspections of cargo that were conducted to enforce the arms embargo.

Similarly, the Committee handled several requests for exemptions to the asset freeze. It did not take a negative decision on 31 notifications submitted under the basic expenses provision set out in paragraph 19 (a) of resolution 1970 (2011); approved 41 requests under the extraordinary expenses provision set out in paragraph 19 (b) of the resolution; and acknowledged receipt of 16 notifications under the prior contracts provision set out in paragraph 21 of the resolution. The Committee also answered requests for guidance submitted by Member States in relation to the asset freeze and the arms embargo.

During the reporting period, the Committee received implementation reports or addenda thereto, pursuant to paragraph 25 of resolution 1970 (2011), from 12 Member States, which are available on the Committee's website.

On 26 September and 22 December 2011 and on 29 February and 10 May 2012, the Chair delivered periodic reports to the Security Council, as called for in paragraph 24 (e) of resolution 1970 (2011), describing the Committee's activities during the preceding months.

Chapter 17
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures, consisting of an asset freeze, a travel ban and an arms embargo against individuals or entities belonging to or associated with the Taliban as set out in resolution 1988 (2011).

During the reporting period, Peter Wittig (Germany) served as Chair of the Committee, while Guatemala and the Russian Federation served as Vice-

Chairs. During the period, the Committee held six informal meetings.

To ensure that the Sanctions List established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) is as up to date and accurate as possible, the Committee has been requested to review each entry on the list on a regular basis, including, as appropriate, by means of reviews of individuals whom the Government of Afghanistan considers to be reconciled, individuals whose entries lack identifiers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the measures, individuals reportedly deceased, and entities reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist. During the reporting period the Committee completed several reviews of the 1988 (2011) Sanctions List.

The Committee has conducted two reviews of individuals considered by the Government of Afghanistan to be reconciled. The Committee also conducted two rounds of review of entries lacking sufficient identifying information for the effective implementation of the sanctions measures as well as two rounds of review concerning reportedly deceased individuals. In addition, the Committee approved numerous updates of the 1988 (2011) Sanctions List entries and narrative summaries of reasons for listing, thereby improving the quality of the list and narrative summaries.

In total, the 1988 (2011) Sanctions List was updated nine times during the reporting period. As at 31 July 2012, the Committee had posted on its website 134 narrative summaries for individuals and entities associated with the Taliban which can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/1988/narrative.shtml.

In the reporting period, the Committee added the names of eight individuals and two entities to the 1988 (2011) Sanctions List, and updated the information contained in list entries for 32 individuals and delisted 3 individuals.

As resolution 1988 (2011) makes specific provisions for enhanced cooperation among the Committee, the Government of Afghanistan, and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan, the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan, Zahir Tanin, participated in fruitful discussions during the Committee's informal consultations on two occasions during the reporting period. The Committee also met with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, Jan Kubiš, during informal consultations in March 2012.

In the reporting period, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, first established by resolution 1526 (2004), continued to assist the Committee in carrying out the tasks described in annex I to resolution 1988 (2011).

The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution 1526 (2004) has submitted its first report. At the end of the reporting period, the Committee was considering its position on the report.

The Committee also continued its cooperation with INTERPOL. The publication of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices for individuals and entities included on the 1988 (2011) Sanctions List serves, inter alia, to assist Member States in implementing the relevant sanctions measures by alerting national law enforcement agencies that an asset freeze, a travel ban and an arms embargo are in place with regard to the targeted individuals and entities. The notices can be found at www.interpol.int/Public/NoticesUN/Default.asp.

Chapter 18
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau was established on 18 May 2012 to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 2048 (2012) relating to a travel ban; to designate those individuals subject to the travel ban and consider requests for exemptions; to encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations; and to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures imposed by resolution 2048 (2012).

There are currently 11 designated individuals on the Committee's consolidated travel ban list.

On 13 June 2012, Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco) was elected to serve as Chair of the Committee.

During the reporting period, the Committee held one meeting, on 2 July 2012. The Chair's 30-day report to the Security Council (see S/2012/449) was submitted on 18 June pursuant to paragraph 9 (d) of resolution 2048 (2012). The guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work were approved by the Committee on 19 July, in accordance with paragraph 9 (c) of resolution 2048 (2012).

The Committee's website can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/2048/.

Chapter 19
Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

The Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations met on 29 June 2011 with a cross section of delegations from troop-contributing countries, acting on its resolve to further consider issues that had generated considerable discussion at the regular session of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. It considered and agreed on the following thematic issues proposed by troop-contributing countries for inclusion in the calendar of the Working Group for the period from July to December 2011: (a) challenges faced by the United Nations in the procurement of helicopters for peacekeeping missions; (b) enhancing triangular cooperation between troop-contributing countries, the Secretariat and the Security Council; and (c) capacity gaps in the context of clear and achievable mandates.

The Working Group held a meeting on 24 August 2011 with the participation of troop- and police-contributing countries. Representatives of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, including the Office of Military Affairs, briefed members on the concept of inter-mission cooperation, focusing on lessons learned from cooperation between the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL).

The Working Group held another meeting on 2 November with the participation of troop- and police-contributing countries. The Secretariat briefed members on capacity gaps and capacity development of a host country's police, drawing on lessons learned from the support of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) to the Haitian National Police.

At its meeting held on 12 December with the participation of troop- and police-contributing countries, the Working Group heard briefings by representatives of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, including the Police Division and the Office of Military Affairs. The briefings appraised the triangular relationship between the Secretariat, the Security Council and troop- and police-contributing countries, and specifically assessed the consultations with the troop-contributing countries in 2011. Drawing on case studies concerning MINUSTAH, UNMIL, UNOCI, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, the briefings examined the tripartite relationship at crucial stages in a mission's lifecycle as well as during other developments in the field.

The representatives of the troop-contributing countries noted that Security Council resolution 1353 (2001) envisioned more than information-sharing, and suggested that the triangular relationship could be given additional impetus by institutionalizing systematic consultations with the troop-contributing countries before certain strategic decisions were taken; in particular, they urged that the views of troop contributors be sought before an assessment mission was carried out, during strategic redeployments, and at the start-up, transition and drawdown of a mission.

The troop contributors also requested more time for the consultations at the various phases, to enable them to make a vital input at the meetings. They also stressed the need for such consultations to encompass the rationale for a proposed action, its potential impact on the field and the envisaged recommendations to the Council by the Secretariat.

Members generally acknowledged that, in order to effectively implement the spirit of resolution 1353 (2001), the line between form and substance must be blurred. They recommended that meetings with troop-contributing countries be structured in a less formal atmosphere than what currently obtains.

Ten years have elapsed since the Council established the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations. The value added by the Working Group is perhaps the platform it has provided for enhanced informal interactive dialogue among various stakeholders on generic and specific peacekeeping

issues. By maintaining a flexible programme of work over the reporting period, the Working Group successfully accommodated the views and concerns of troop contributors as they arose.

It is believed that the discussions in the Working Group can enrich the debates in the Council during crucial phases of a mission's life cycle, including at mandate-renewal, mission-planning and technical assessment mission stages. The Chair of the Working Group urged that the Group should continue working in partnership with the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries in incorporating case studies in its thematic discussions. The Chair also recommended that such case studies be drawn not only from peacekeeping missions whose authorizations would lapse in the months ahead but also from missions in which planned strategic actions have a potential impact on their mandates.

In the first half of 2012, under the Chairmanship of Morocco, the Working Group tackled a wide range of topics aiming at enhancing the global partnership for peacekeeping operations.

At the meeting of the Working Group on 1 March 2012, the Chair invited the members of the Group to a brainstorming and a stocktaking of views on how to improve United Nations peacekeeping. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Field Support, Anthony Banbury, participated in the meeting. The aim was to measure the impact of successive reform initiatives since the Brahimi report and to chart the course for areas of priority action. The Chair underlined the need to make the Working Group a "brainstorming instrument" on targeted issues concerning the effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping operations. Member States stressed that the Working Group should during 2012 pay particular attention to the triangular cooperation between the Security Council, the troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat, inter-mission cooperation, the peacekeeping-peacebuilding nexus and civilian capacities.

At its meeting on 23 March, the Working Group examined inter-mission cooperation and was briefed by representatives of the Secretariat. In his introductory remarks, the Chair of the Group stressed that inter-mission cooperation as a collaboration tool presented many advantages, among them resource optimization and a holistic approach to peacekeeping in regions. The briefing by representatives of the Secretariat highlighted the increased use by the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support of inter-mission cooperation as a tool to optimize communication between peacekeeping missions in neighbouring countries, the pooling of assets and the role played by the regional service centre. Member States recognized the potential for this tool to contribute to the enhancement of the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations. It was also stressed that inter-mission cooperation must not be seen as a quick fix for structural problems facing the operations.

At the same meeting, the Working Group examined the issue of United Nations transitions in conjunction with the Security Council discussion held on 26 March on the same topic. The Group was briefed by representatives of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Peacebuilding Support Office. Both briefers stressed that transition from one United Nations configuration to another is a complex process that requires an integrated approach from the start-up phase of a mission. Member States underlined the need for United Nations transitions to adopt, as a principle, the strengthening of local capacity as the peacekeeping operation winds down. In managing transitions, the United Nations needs a holistic approach through the alignment of the Security Council's objectives with the broader peacebuilding agendas.

The Working Group held a meeting on 18 June on the topic "Chartering a consensus on United Nations peacekeeping operations: defining the parameters for a global partnership". At that meeting, which was open to all Member States, the Working Group gathered views and contributions for the debate on the future of United Nations peacekeeping. Member States stressed the need to move from the classic division of labour into a genuine partnership including through the tapping of the potential of triangular cooperation between the Security Council, the Secretariat and the troop- and police-contributing countries. The Secretariat provided an in-depth analysis of the factors hampering a global partnership for peacekeeping and of possible ways to overcome those hurdles (predictable and sustainable funding, better synergies between the field and Headquarters, evaluation and improvement of mandates).

The Working Group will continue, in the second half of 2012, the examination of cross-cutting issues in peacekeeping especially those with a positive impact on the advent of a global partnership for peacekeeping, while stressing the necessity for the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly and the Security Council to be driven by unity of effort in enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping.

Chapter 20
Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa continues to function as one of the subsidiary organs of the Security Council, pursuant to the presidential statement of 31 January 2002 (S/PRST/2002/2), in which the Council, inter alia, recognized the need for adequate measures to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa and indicated its intention to consider the setting up of an ad hoc Working Group to monitor the recommendations contained in its presidential statement and to enhance coordination with the Economic and Social Council. The terms of reference of the Working Group, together with its composition, chairmanship and methods of work, were set out in a note by the President of the Security Council dated 1 March 2002 (S/2002/207).

During the reporting period, the Working Group remained under the Chairmanship of Baso Sangqu (South Africa). During the period under review, the Working Group held four meetings to discuss issues pertinent to its mandate.

On 28 September 2011 the Working Group held a seminar on the root causes of conflict in Africa: new and emerging challenges to peace and security. On that occasion, the Working Group was briefed by Patrick Hayford, Director of the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa; Henrietta von Kaltenborn-Stachau, Senior Economist in the Fragile and Conflict-Affected States Group at the World Bank; and Simone Monasebian, representative of the Inter-Agency Task Force and Chief of the New York Office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. During the discussion, participants underlined the linkages between peace and development in Africa, and pointed to the importance of addressing youth education and employment in that regard. The need for the international community to work more closely with African institutions was also highlighted, including on cross-cutting issues such as management of natural resources and good governance. The prioritization of assistance to fragile and conflict-affected States was also discussed, particularly in the light of the latest World Development Report, while serious challenges to peace and development in Africa such as illicit trafficking, piracy and organized crime were also explored.

On 21 November, the Working Group held an interactive session on recent lessons learned in African conflict prevention and resolution: coordinating response and supporting local capacity. Briefers included Andrew Tomlinson, Director and representative of the Quaker United Nations Office; Fabienne Hara, Vice President for Multilateral Affairs, International Crisis Group; Jake Sherman, Deputy Director for Programs (Conflict), Center on International Cooperation; and Chetan Kumar, Senior Policy Adviser and Interagency Liaison Specialist for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-Department of Political Affairs joint programme on building national capacities for conflict prevention, UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery. Participants stressed the importance of building national capacities and ensuring inclusiveness to achieve sustainable conflict prevention, positive recent examples being drawn from Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho and Sierra Leone. The beneficial role of the United Nations Office for West Africa in supporting those capacities, in West African States, through the provision of technical support was also referred to, while other speakers drew attention to the challenges faced by State-specific peacekeeping operations in addressing transnational conflict drivers such as arms and mercenaries in Côte d'Ivoire and the cross-border violence associated with the Lord's Resistance Army. The role of women, civil society, and the media in mitigating conflict and playing a positive role in elections was also emphasized.

On 27 March 2012 the Working Group met to consider its activities for 2012 as proposed by the Chair. Following discussion among the members, the proposed programme of work was subsequently agreed by the members of the Working Group.

On 8 June the Working Group held an open meeting on enhancing African Union-United Nations

cooperation, at which it heard briefings by Youssef Mahmoud, Senior Adviser, International Peace Institute; Louise Bailey, Senior Policy Officer, African Union Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations; and Sam Ibok, Director of the Africa I Division, Department of Political Affairs. In addition to Security Council members, the representatives of African Union member States Chad and Kenya made interventions. Participants noted that cooperation between the two organizations became increasingly important as the African Union Peace and Security Council played a greater role in conflict management in Africa, and also because the continent faced emerging threats such as piracy, illicit cross-border trafficking and climate change, which called for coordinated international responses. Speakers pointed to the fact that the African Union was the only regional organization to hold annual meetings with the Security Council as a measure of the importance of the relationship. They indicated that the working relationship between the two bodies could be enhanced if incoming Security Council members were briefed on the working methods of the Peace and Security Council, and that coordination could be improved if additional ad hoc meetings of the two bodies were convened as required to consider issues of mutual interest and concern. Speakers were unanimous in their optimism that the relationship between the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council would continue to improve, citing as examples the cooperation of the two bodies with regard to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the African Union Mission in Somalia and the extensive use of language from the African Union communiqué on the Sudan and South Sudan in Security Council resolution 2046 (2012).

Chapter 21
Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)

In accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 of Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) the Working Group is tasked to examine (a) practical measures to be imposed upon individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban;* and (b) the possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families.

In 2011 Hardeep Singh Puri (India) served as Chair of the Working Group, and continued to do so in 2012.

Chapter 22
Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

The Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict is mandated by the Security Council to review the reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1612 (2005) and the progress in the development and implementation of the action plans mentioned in paragraph 7 of the resolution, and to consider other relevant information presented to it.

The monitoring and reporting mechanism seeks to monitor the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and other violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict, involving, in contravention of applicable international law, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abductions, attacks against schools or hospitals and denial of humanitarian access.

The Working Group is mandated, in particular, (a) to make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to the conflict; and (b) to address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support the implementation of resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) in accordance with their respective mandates.

* Pursuant to resolutions 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011), the tasks previously assigned to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) have been divided between the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) (see also part VI, chaps. 5 and 17).

On the basis of reports of the Secretary-General prepared in the context of the monitoring and reporting mechanism mentioned above, the Working Group considered the situation of children in Iraq (S/2011/366) and the Sudan (S/2011/413).

During the reporting period, the Working Group adopted conclusions on the situation of children in armed conflict in Iraq (S/AC.51/2011/6).

Chapter 23
Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

During the reporting period, the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions held a total of 11 informal meetings to discuss various issues related to the Security Council's documentation and procedures.

The Chairmanship of the Working Group was held in 2011 by Ivan Barbalić (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and in 2012 by José Filipe Moraes Cabral (Portugal).

In November and December 2011, the Working Group focused on the redistribution of mandates and reporting cycles in order to create a more even distribution of the Council's annual workload. On 5 December 2011, members were briefed by representatives of the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Political Affairs on the financial and political implications of the redistribution of mandate cycles.

From 5 December 2011 to 27 July 2012, the Working Group focused on the following issues: (a) mandates and reporting cycles; (b) the process of selection of Chairs of subsidiary bodies and "pen holders" (a "pen holder" is a member of the Council who initiates and chairs the informal drafting process of a decision of the Council); (c) utilization of conference resources and interactivity; and (d) the annual report of the Security Council and monthly assessments by former Presidents.

On 10 April 2012, in response to a request from Switzerland, on behalf of the "Small Five" group, a meeting of members of the Working Group and representatives of the Small Five (Costa Rica, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Singapore and Switzerland) was convened, to discuss measures aimed at improving the working methods of the Security Council.

At its meeting on 18 May, the Working Group discussed the question of increasing the participation and diversity of members involved in the distribution of chairmanships of Security Council subsidiary bodies and the selection of pen holders.

On 5 June, following an earlier discussion and preliminary agreement within the Working Group, the Security Council approved a note by the President of the Security Council (S/2012/402) on enhancing the efficiency and transparency of its work.

Relevant information pertaining to the work of the Working Group has been made available in all official languages on the web page, at www.un.org/sc/wgdocs/.

Chapter 24
Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

The Informal Working Group on International Tribunals was established on an informal basis in 2000 to consider matters relating to the United Nations and United Nations-assisted Tribunals, particularly the completion strategies and residual issues of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. It consists of the legal advisers of the Missions of the members of the Security Council and is assisted by the Office of Legal Affairs and the Security Council Affairs Division. In 2011 Portugal held the Chair of the Working Group. In January 2012 the function of Chair was taken over by Guatemala. During the reporting period, the Working Group continued to meet regularly; it held three meetings in 2011 and five meetings in 2012, including with the Presidents, Prosecutors and Registrars of the Tribunals when in New York for their presentations to the Security Council.

In September 2011 the Informal Working Group considered letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the nomination by the Secretary-General of Hassan Bubacar Jallow and Serge Brammertz as Prosecutors of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, respectively, and requesting their reappointment by the

Security Council (S/2011/561 and S/2011/566). Following consideration of the matter by the Working Group, the Security Council by resolution 2006 (2011) decided to reappoint Mr. Jallow as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda for a term with effect from 15 September 2011 until 31 December 2014, subject to an earlier termination by the Council upon the completion of the work of the Tribunal. Similarly, by resolution 2007 (2011) the Council decided to reappoint Mr. Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, for a term with effect from 1 January 2012 until 31 December 2014, subject to an earlier termination by the Council upon the completion of the work of the Tribunal.

On 13 September, the Working Group met to hear a briefing by the Office of Legal Affairs on issues relevant to the establishment of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. A presentation was also made by the Office on the draft Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Mechanism, and members of the Working Group held a preliminary exchange of views on the issue.

On 31 October, the Working Group considered a request of the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to authorize one judge of the Tribunal to work part-time and engage in another judicial occupation until 31 December 2011 (see S/2011/609). Following consideration of the issue by the Working Group, the Security Council by resolution 2013 (2011) authorized the judge to work part-time as requested. At the same meeting members of the Working Group continued an exchange of views on the draft Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Mechanism, based on comments until then received from delegations.

On 6 December the Working Group met to hear a briefing by the Presidents and Prosecutors of the two Tribunals on the implementation of the completion strategy and the establishment of the Mechanism. The Working Group was also briefed by the representative of the Office of Legal Affairs on the actions taken by the Office with a view to establishing the Mechanism.

At the same meeting, the Working Group considered the request of the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda for authorization to extend the terms of office of Tribunal judges (see S/2011/780). Following the consideration of the issue by members of the Working Group, the Security Council by resolution 2029 (2011) extended the terms of office of four permanent judges and eight ad litem judges until 30 June 2012 or until the completion of the trials to which they are assigned, if sooner.

At its meeting on 20 January 2012, the Working Group was informed about the different actions to be taken and a timeline for the future tasks involving the Office of Legal Affairs and the Working Group for the establishment of the Mechanism. In addition the Working Group discussed the election of the President of the Mechanism, who should be chosen from among the judges of the Mechanism by the Secretary-General, after consultations with the President of the Security Council and the judges. The Working Group also discussed the election of the Prosecutor, who should be appointed by the Security Council on the nomination of the Secretary-General.

On 29 February 2012 the Secretary-General appointed Theodor Meron as President of the Residual Mechanism after consultations with the President of the Security Council and the judges of the Mechanism. Judge Meron will continue serving as President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia while working as the President of the Mechanism. On the same date, the Security Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, appointed Hassan B. Jallow as Prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism by resolution 2038 (2012), effective 1 March 2012 for a term of four years. Mr. Jallow will continue serving as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. In March Judge Vagn Joensen was appointed President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

On 30 March the Working Group met to consider a letter dated 20 January 2012 from the Presidents of the two Tribunals addressing the comments made by some delegations on the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Mechanism. To that effect a second round of inputs was submitted to the newly elected President of the Mechanism and the newly elected judges of the Mechanism. Finally the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Mechanism were adopted by the judges for the start of the operations of the Mechanism on 1 July.

On 30 April the Working Group met to consider a letter dated 20 March 2012 from the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the President of the Residual Mechanism to the President of the Security Council requesting that possible appeals in

three cases be heard by the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal and not the Appeals Chamber of the Mechanism (see S/2012/218). The Working Group requested additional information to consider a course of action. A follow-up meeting was held on 10 May. The Chair of the Working Group transmitted the Group's response to the Security Council on 18 May (see S/2012/350).

At the same meeting, the Working Group was briefed by the Office of Legal Affairs on the status of the draft Secretary-General's Bulletin on information security and the access regime for the archives of the Tribunals and the Mechanism. During the reporting period the Secretary-General's Bulletin was to be finalized for promulgation.

On 6 June the Working Group was briefed by the Presidents of the two Tribunals and the Prosecutors on the work of the Tribunals and activities undertaken in the framework of the completion strategy in preparation for the Tribunals' periodical briefing to the Security Council in June (see S/2012/349 and S/2012/354).

At the same meeting, the Working Group considered a letter dated 21 May 2012 from the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda concerning a request for extensions of the mandates of judges of the Tribunal (see S/2012/392) The Security Council, by resolution 2054 (2012), extended the terms of office of three trial judges until 31 December 2012 or the completion of the Ngirabatware case. The Council also extended the term of office of Judge Vagn Joensen until 31 December 2014 so that he could continue to perform the functions required of him as trial judge and President of the Tribunal, to complete the work of the Tribunal, although the decision will be reviewed in June 2013.

Appendices

I

Membership of the Security Council during the years 2011 and 2012

2011	Bosnia and Herzegovina	**2012**	Azerbaijan
	Brazil		China
	China		Colombia
	Colombia		France
	France		Germany
	Gabon		Guatemala
	Germany		India
	India		Morocco
	Lebanon		Pakistan
	Nigeria		Portugal
	Portugal		Russian Federation
	Russian Federation		South Africa
	South Africa		Togo
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United States of America		United States of America

II

Representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives accredited to the Security Council

The following representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives served on the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012:

Azerbaijan*

Mr. Ilham Heydar oglu Aliyev[a]
(President of Azerbaijan)

Mr. Elmar Mammadyarov[b]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Agshin Mehdiyev

Mr. Tofig Musayev

Mr. Yusuf Mammadaliyev

Mr. Samir Sharifov

Mr. Elchin Huseynli

Mrs. Esmira Jafarova

Mr. Habib Mikayilli

Mr. Farid Jafarov

Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Mr. Sven Alkalaj[c]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Ivan Barbalić

Ms. Mirsada Čolaković

Mr. Miloš Vukašinović

Mr. Željko Vukobratović

Ms. Valentina Marinčić

Ms. Šejla Đurbuzović

Mr. Adi Durmić

Ms. Aida Hodzić

Ms. Sanja Kuljanin

Ms. Ljilja Grgić-Stojanović

Mr. Željko Jerkić

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* Term of office began on 1 January 2012.
** Term of office ended on 31 December 2011.

Brazil**

Mr. Antonio de Aguiar Patriota[d]
(Minister for External Relations)

Mrs. Vera Lúcia Barrouin Crivano Machado[e]
(Vice-Minister for Political Affairs in the Ministry of External Relations)

Mrs. Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti

Mrs. Regina Maria Cordeiro Dunlop

Mrs. Maria Teresa Mesquita Pessôa

Mr. Mauricio Carvalho Lyrio

Mr. Leonardo Luís Gorgulho Nogueira Fernandes

Mr. Eugênio Vargas Garcia

Mr. Gustavo Sénéchal de Goffredo Jr.

Mr. Daniel Nogueira Leitão

Mr. Kassius Diniz da Silva Pontes

Mr. André Simas Magalhães

Mr. Juliano Rojas Maia

Mr. Leandro Vieira Silva

Mr. Camilo Licks Rostand Prates

Mr. Ricardo Martins Rizzo

Ms. Christiana Lamazière

China

Mr. Yang Jiechi[d]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Liu Guijin[b]
(Special Envoy for African Affairs)

Mr. Li Baodong

Mr. Wang Min

Mr. Yang Tao

Mr. Huang Zheng

Ms. Guo Xiaomei

Mr. Zhang Junan

Ms. Li Jijuan

Mr. Wu Wei

Mr. Tian Lin

Mr. Sun Xiaobo

Colombia

Mr. Juan Manuel Santos Calderón[d]
(President of Colombia)

Ms. Maria Angela Holguin Cuéllar[b]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Ms. Patti Londoño Jaramillo[f]
(Vice-Minister for Multilateral Affairs)

Mr. Néstor Osorio

Mr. Fernando Alzate

Mr. Miguel Camilo Ruiz Blanco

Ms. Isaura Duarte

Mrs. Betty Escorcia

Mr. Juan José Quintana

Ms. Maria Paulina Davila

Mr. Germán Calderón

Mr. David Orlando Rodríguez Escandón

Ms. Diana Moya

Ms. Diana Lucía Rengifo

Mr. Camilo Louis

Mr. Fernando Buitrago

France

Mr. Alain Juppé[g]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Edouard Courtial[h]
(Minister of State responsible for French nationals abroad)

Mrs. Edwige Belliard[i]
(Director of Legal Affairs)

Mr. Gérard Araud

Mr. Martin Briens

Mr. Emmanuel Bonne

Mr. Philippe Bertoux

Mrs. Béatrice Le Fraper

Gabon**

Mr. Ali Bongo Ondimba[d]
(President of Gabon)

Mr. Emmanuel Issoze-Ngondet

Mr. Noël Nelson Messone

Mr. Alfred Alexis Moungara Moussotsi

Mrs. Marianne Bibalou

Mr. Michel Régis Onanga Ndiaye

Mr. Charles Lembouma

Mr. Jean Christian Obame

Mr. Franklin Joachim Makanga

Mrs. Annette Andrée Onanga

Mrs. Allegra Pamela Romance Bongo

Mrs. Ounaïda Bongo Ondimba

Ms. Joséphine Patricia Ntyam Ehya

Ms. Lilly Stella Ngyema Ndong

Mr. Gervais Ngyema Ndong

Mr. Serge Thierry Mandoukou Ombegue

Germany

Mr. Guido Westerwelle[j]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Ms. Cornelia Pieper[b]
(Minister of State)

Mr. Michael Link[k]
(Minister of State)

Mr. Peter Wittig

Mr. Miguel Berger

Mr. Christophe Eick

Mr. Martin Huth

Mr. Daniel Krull

Mr. Ralf Schroeer

Mr. Elmar Eich

Ms. Susanne Fries-Gaier

Mr. Florian Laudi

Ms. Sigrid Sommer

Mr. Holger Tillmann

Mr. Jens-Christian Gaedtke

Mr. Alexander Eberl

Ms. Tatjana Schenke-Olivieri

Ms. Sibylle Osten

Mr. Stefan Roessel

Ms. Juliane Constanze Baumann

Mr. Christian Doktor

Mr. Heiko Nitzschke

Mr. Karsten Diethelm Geier

Mr. Peter Winkler

Mr. Hendrik Selle

Mr. Daniel Johannes Schemske

Guatemala*

Mr. Haroldo Rodas Melgar[b]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Harold Caballeros[l]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Carlos Raúl Morales Moscoso[m]
(Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Gert Rosenthal

Mr. José Alberto Briz Gutiérrez

Ms. Mónica Bolaños-Pérez

Ms. Connie Taracena Secaira

Mr. Omar Castañeda Solares

Ms. Ana Cristina Rodriguez-Pineda

Ms. María Soledad Urruela Arenales

Mr. Gabriel Orellana Zabalza

Mr. Joel Humberto Delgado Samayoa

Ms. María José del Águila Castillo

Ms. Viviana Raquel Arenas Aguilar

Mrs. Jimena Leiva Roesch

India

Mr. S. M. Krishna[d]
(Minister for External Affairs)

Mrs. Preneet Kaur[n]
(Minister of State for External Affairs)

Mr. E. Ahamed[o]
(Minister of State for External Affairs)

Mr. Dushyant Singh[p]
(Member of Parliament)

Mrs. Santosh Chowdhary[q]
(Member of Parliament)

Mr. Hardeep Singh Puri

Mr. Manjeev Singh Puri

Mr. Vinay Kumar

Mr. Amit Kumar

Mr. Manish Gupta

Mr. Alok Amitabh Dimri

Mr. Randhir Kumar Jaiswal

Mr. R. Ravindra

Mr. Rajesh Mishra

Mr. Pradip Kumar Choudhary

Mr. V. D. Sharma

Mr. Vinod K. Jacob

Mrs. Namgya C. Khampa

Ms. Pratibha Parkar

Mr. Prakash Gupta

Lebanon**

General Michel Sleiman[r]
(President of Lebanon)

Mr. Najib Mikati
(Prime Minister)

Mr. Nawaf Salam

Ms. Caroline Ziade

Mr. Ibrahim Assaf

Mr. Toufic Jaber

Mr. Oussama Khachab

Mr. Majdi Ramadan

Mr. Fadi Ziadeh

Ms. Brigitte Tawk

Mr. Ali Karanouh

Morocco*

Mr. Youssef Amrani[t]
(Minister Delegate for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)

Mr. Mohammed Loulichki

Mr. Lofti Bouchaara

Mr. Omar Kadiri

Mr. Bouchaib Eloumni

Mr. Ismail Chekkori

Mr. Hassan El Mkhantar

Mr. Abdellatif Erroja

Mr. Faiçal Souissi

Mr. Tarik Iziraren

Mr. Amine Chabi

Ms. Lalla Soumia Bouhamidi

Mr. Omar El Khadir

Mr. Aziz El Haouari

Mrs. Bouteina Chraibi

Mr. Brahim Benmoussa

Mr. Isam Taib

Mrs. Jamila Alaoui

Mr. Yasser Halfaoui

Nigeria**

Mr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan[d]
(President of Nigeria)

Mr. Olugbenga Ashiru[u]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mrs. Viola Onwuliri[v]
(Minister of State for Foreign Affairs)

Mrs. U. Joy Ogwu

Mr. Raff Bukun-Olu Wole Onemola

Mr. Bulus Z. Lolo

Mr. Kio Solomon Amieyeofori

Mr. Obinna Chiedu Onowu

Mr. Martin Senkom Adamu

Mr. George Ehidianmen Edokpa

Pakistan*

Mr. Abdullah Hussain Haroon

Mr. Raza Bashir Tarar

Mr. Sahebzada Ahmed Khan

Mr. Ahmad Naseem Warraich

Mr. Asim Iftikhar Ahmad

Mr. Nabeel Munir

Mr. Khalil-ur-Rahman Hashmi

Mr. Marghoob Saleem Butt

Mr. Farrukh Iqbal Khan

Mr. Abdul Hameed

Mr. Suljuk Mustansar Tarar

Mr. Tahir Hussain Andrabi

Mr. Ahmad Farooq

Mr. Umer Siddique

Portugal

Mr. Anibal Antonio Cavaco Silva[w]
(President of Portugal)

Mr. Pedro Passos Coelho[d]
(Prime Minister)

Mr. Paulo Portas[x]
(Minister of State and Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Luis Brites Pereira[b]
(Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)

Mr. José Filipe Moraes Cabral

Mr. João Maria Cabral

Mr. Francisco Vaz Patto

Mr. Luis Augusto Fernandes Gaspar da Silva

Ms. Susana Vaz Patto

Mr. João Miguel Madureira

Lt. Colonel Marco António Teresa

Mr. Frederico Silva

Mr. Rui da Cámara Homem de Noronha

Mr. João Vasco Barradas Durão Palma Fialho

Mr. Pedro Courela

Mr. Pedro Bartolomeu Santos Matos Perestrelo Pinto

Ms. Elisabete Proença Rodrigues e Cortes Palma

Ms. Ana Isabel Teixeira Coelho

Ms. Ana e Brito Maneira

Mr. Nuno Cabral

Ms. Ana C. Gameiro

Ms. Clotilde Mesquita

Ms. Vanessa Gomes

Mr. Ivo Alexandre Nicolau Fernandes Inácio

Russian Federation

Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov[y]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Aleksander Zmeevskiy[z]
(Special Envoy of the President on countering terrorism and organized crime)

Mr. Vitaly I. Churkin

Mr. Alexander A. Pankin

Mr. Sergey N. Karev

Mr. Nikita E. Zhukov

Mr. Oleg I. Kravchenko

Mr. Grigory E. Lukyantsev[v]

Mr. Albert V. Sitnikov

Mr. Oleg A. Demekhin

Ms. Diana K. Eloeva

Mr. Dmitry P. Filatkin

Mr. Sergey A. Zhdanov

Mr. Stanislav N. Tolkach

Mr. Igor A. Panin

Mr. Mikael V. Agasandyan[n]

Mr. Andrey A. Listov

Mr. Andrei Artasov

Mr. Eugeny Ustinov

Mr. Timur Salomatin

Mr. Andrey Demin

Mr. Sergei Kononuchenko[o]

Ms. Anna Evstigneeva

Mr. Dmitry Repkov

Mr. Oleg Filimonov

Mr. Aleksander Letoshnev

South Africa

Mr. Jacob Zuma[aa]
(President of South Africa)

Ms. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane[bb]
(Minister for International Relations and Cooperation)

Mr. Ebrahim Ebrahim[cc]
(Deputy Minister for International Relations and Cooperation)

Mr. Andries C. Nel[dd]
(Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development)

Mr. Leslie Gumbi[ee]
(Chief Director for the United Nations at the Department of International Relations and Cooperation)

Mr. Baso Sangqu

Mr. Doctor Mashabane

Mr. Zaheer Laher

Mr. Cedrick Charles Crowley

Mr. Dire David Tladi

Mr. Josiah Lebakeng

Mr. Godlip Lesiba Ratlou

Colonel Sipiwo Dlomo

Ms. Nichola Nokulunga Sabelo

Mr. Magen Govender

Mr. Mlungisi Cedrick Mbalati

Mr. Tshamano Combrick Milubi

Mr. Jongi Joseph Klaas

Mr. Mbali A. Machaba

Mr. David Robin Wensley

Ms. Karen Hosking

Togo*

Mr. Faure Essozimna Gnassingbé[ff]
(President of Togo)

Mr. Elliot Ohin[gg]
(Minister of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)

Mr. Koffi Esaw[b]
(Minister, Special Adviser to the President)

Mr. Kodjo Menan

Mr. Limbiyè Bariki

Mr. Kokou Nayo Mbeou

Mr. Yakoley Johnson

Mr. Koffi Kumélio Afande

Mr. Fademba Madakome Waguena

Mrs. Kouméalo Balli

Mr. Mama Raouf Tchagnao

Mr. Waké Yagninim

Mr. Ousmane Afo Salifou

Mr. Amévi Akpoto Komlagan

Mr. Kokouda Bocco

Mr. Tmanawoe Tazo

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. William Hague[hh]
(Member of Parliament, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs)

Mr. Henry Bellingham[ii]
(Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Africa)

Sir Mark Lyall Grant, KCMG

Mr. Philip John Parham

Mr. Michael Tatham

Ms. Barbara Hendrie

Mr. Paul Williams

Mr. Paul McKell

Mr. Michael Redmond

Mr. Eric Penton-Voak

Mr. Douglas Wilson

Mr. Reza Afshar

Mr. Malcom Green

Mr. James Roscoe

Mr. Daniel Shepherd

Mr. Malcolm Green

Ms. Carey Scott

Mr. Oli Hein

Mr. Daniel Workman

Ms. Catriona Mace

Mrs. Hanne Stevens

Ms. Jennifer MacNaughtan

Mr. Simon Day

Mr. Jesse Clarke

Mr. Yasser Baki

Ms. Alexandra Davison

Mr. Guy Denison-Smith

Mr. Iain Griffiths

Ms. Emma Weekley

Mr. Owen Williams

Mr. Mungo Woodifield

Ms. Caroline Payne

Mr. Simon Cleobury

Ms. Alexandra Gregory

Mr. Dominic Rhodes

Mr. Peter Munford

Mr. Neil McKillop

Mr. Douglas Benedict

Ms. Helen Walker

United States of America

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton[jj]
(Secretary of State)

Ms. Susan E. Rice[kk]

Ms. Rosemary A. DiCarlo

Mr. Frederick D. Barton

Mr. Salman S. Ahmed

Mr. James E. Donegan

Mr. James B. Donovan

Ms. Ellen Germain

Mr. William Grant

Mr. Bruce C. Raskhow

Mr. Mark A. Simonoff

Mr. Jeffrey DeLaurentis

Mr. David B. Dunn

Mr. Joseph M. Torsella

Ms. Tressa Rae Finerty

Ms. Elizabeth M. Cousens

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[a] Presided at the 6765th meeting, on 4 May 2012.
[b] Participated at the 6702nd meeting on 12 January 2012.
[c] Participated at the 6621st and 6668th meetings, on 22 September and 23 November 2011.
[d] Participated at the 6621st meeting, on 22 September 2011.
[e] Participated at the 6668th meeting, on 23 November 2011.
[f] Participated at the 6668th and 6765th meetings, on 23 November 2011 and 4 May 2012.
[g] Participated at the 6621st, 6710th and 6734th meetings, on 22 September 2011 and 31 January and 12 March 2012.
[h] Participated at the 6702nd and 6717th meetings, on 12 January and 21 February 2012.
[i] Participated at the 6637th meeting, on 25 October 2011.
[j] Participated at the 6621st, 6734th and 6765th meetings, on 22 September 2011 and 12 March and 4 May 2012.
[k] Participated at the 6710th meeting, on 31 January 2012.
[l] Participated at the 6710th, 6734th and 6790th meetings, on 31 January, 12 March and 25 June 2012.
[m] Participated at the 6772nd meeting, on 16 May 2012.
[n] Participated at the 6630th meeting, on 12 October 2011.
[o] Participated at the 6636th and 6643rd meetings, on 24 and 31 October 2011.
[p] Participated at the 6633rd meeting, on 19 October 2011.
[q] Participated at the 6642nd meeting, on 28 October 2011.
[r] Presided at the 6621st meeting, on 22 September 2011.
[s] Presided at the 6623rd meeting, on 27 September 2011.
[t] Participated at the 6710th, 6717th and 6765th meetings, on 31 January, 21 February and 4 May 2012.
[u] Presided at the 6630th meeting, on 12 October 2011.
[v] Presided at the 6646th meeting, on 31 October 2011.
[w] Presided at the 6650th meeting, on 9 November 2011.
[x] Presided at the 6668th meeting, on 23 November 2011, and participated at the 6710th and 6734th meetings, on 31 January and 12 March 2012.
[y] Participated at the 6734th meeting, on 12 March 2012.
[z] Participated at the 6717th and 6765th meetings, on 21 February and 4 May 2012.
[aa] Participated at the 6621st meeting, on 22 September 2011, and presided at the 6702nd meeting, on 12 January 2012.
[bb] Presided at the 6700th, 6701st and 6702nd meetings, on 11 and 12 January 2012.
[cc] Presided at the 6706th meeting, on 24 January 2012.
[dd] Participated at the 6678th meeting, on 7 December 2011.
[ee] Participated at the 6636th meeting, on 24 October 2011.
[ff] Presided at the 6717th meeting, on 21 February 2012.
[gg] Presided at the 6718th, 6719th, 6720th, 6721st, 6722nd and 6723rd meetings, on 22, 23 and 27 February 2012, and participated at the 6765th meeting, on 4 May 2012.
[hh] Participated at the 6621st and 6710th meetings, on 22 September 2011 and 31 January 2012, and presided at the 6734th meeting, on 12 March 2012.
[ii] Presided at the 6729th meeting, on 5 March 2012.
[jj] Participated at the 6710th and 6734th meetings, on 31 January and 12 March 2012.
[kk] Participated at the 6621st, 6630th, 6636th, 6702nd, 6717th and 6765th meetings, on 22 September, 12 and 24 October 2011 and 12 January, 21 February and 4 May 2012, in her capacity as Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations and member of President Obama's Cabinet.

III

Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012:

India
Mr. Hardeep Singh Puri . . . . . 1-31 August 2011

Lebanon
Mr. Nawaf Salam . . . . . 1-30 September 2011

Nigeria
Mrs. U. Joy Ogwu . . . . . 1-31 October 2011

Portugal
Mr. José Filipe Moraes Cabral . . . . . 1-30 November 2011

Russian Federation
Mr. Vitaly I. Churkin . . . . . 1-31 December 2011

South Africa
Mr. Baso Sangqu . . . . . 1-31 January 2012

Togo
Mr. Kodjo Menan . . . . . 1-28 February 2012

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sir Mark Lyall Grant, KCMG . . . . . 1-31 March 2012

United States of America
Ms. Susan E. Rice . . . . . 1-30 April 2012

Azerbaijan
Mr. Agshin Mehdiyev . . . . . 1-31 May 2012

China
Mr. Li Baodong . . . . . 1-30 June 2012

Colombia
Mr. Néstor Osorio . . . . . 1-31 July 2012

IV

Communications from the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General during the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Items relating to the situation in the Middle East

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

S/2012/458	15 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/459	19 June 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006)

S/2011/488	5 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/34	12 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/35	13 January 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/53	18 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/54	20 January 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/151	12 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Security Council resolution 1595 (2005)

S/2011/702	8 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/703	10 November 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/22	6 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/23	10 January 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/101	16 February 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/102	17 February 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2012/205	9 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/335	11 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/336	17 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Other matters relating to the situation in the Middle East

Syrian Arab Republic

S/2012/55	20 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/71	24 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/142	8 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/199	6 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/200	7 April 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/206	10 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/238	19 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/269	24 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/270	27 April 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/363	25 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/368	27 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/522	5 July 2012	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/542	13 July 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/549	17 July 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Yemen

S/2012/469	18 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/470	21 June 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation concerning Western Sahara

S/2012/441	12 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/442	13 June 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Liberia

S/2011/559	7 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/577	15 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/594	27 September 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/730	22 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/747	30 November 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/110	24 February 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/266	18 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/267	26 April 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/344	18 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Somalia

S/2011/536	24 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/560	8 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/586	13 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2011/591	21 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/602	29 September 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/720	15 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/802	29 December 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/803	30 December 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/19	9 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/21	9 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/176	23 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/177	23 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/468	20 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/576	13 July 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/577	24 July 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

S/2011/682	3 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/717	15 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/138	7 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/307	9 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

S/2011/548	29 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/631	7 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/632	11 October 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/120	27 February 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/169	20 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/420	8 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

S/2011/566	13 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

S/2011/561	7 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/609	30 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/780	16 December 2011	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2011/781	20 December 2011	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/218	9 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/392	1 June 2012	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

S/2011/659	20 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/112	23 February 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/113	27 February 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The question concerning Haiti

S/2012/82	8 February 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/179	22 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/180	27 March 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Burundi

S/2012/310	10 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/397	1 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/398	5 June 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/584	26 July 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Afghanistan

S/2011/562	8 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/733	22 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/734	23 November 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2011/760	7 December 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/150	9 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/424	8 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Sierra Leone

S/2012/291	1 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/292	3 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/344	18 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

S/2011/589	20 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/62	24 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/85	10 February 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/143	8 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Children and armed conflict

S/2011/485	2 August 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/697	8 November 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Guinea-Bissau

S/2012/254	23 April 2012	Letter from Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/298	4 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Women and peace and security

S/2011/582	15 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

S/2011/789	20 December 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/812	28 December 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/813	30 December 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

S/2011/577	15 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/594	27 September 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/638	13 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/730	22 November 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/747	30 November 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/788	20 December 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/183	23 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/184	28 March 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/344	18 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/430	11 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/479	22 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Security Council mission

S/2012/82	8 February 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/344	18 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Central African region

S/2012/12	6 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/481	25 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

S/2012/585	26 July 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

S/2011/510	5 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/511	9 August 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2011/593	19 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/613	3 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/614	3 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/628	10 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/658	24 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/816	23 December 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/8	6 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/9	6 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/62	24 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/135	6 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/166	16 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/253	20 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/298	4 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/367	25 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Post-conflict peacebuilding

S/2012/103	21 February 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation concerning Iraq

S/2011/502	4 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/503	8 August 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Non-proliferation

S/2012/521	5 July 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Peace consolidation in West Africa

United Nations Office for West Africa

S/2012/344	18 May 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea

S/2012/45	18 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

S/2011/533	22 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/493	27 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Peace and security in Africa

Sahel region

S/2012/42	17 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Impact of transnational organized crime on peace, security and stability in West Africa and the Sahel region

S/2012/42	17 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Mali

S/2012/209	10 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/237	18 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/298	4 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/439	13 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/466	20 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/478	21 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Libya

S/2011/542	7 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/578	15 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/587	16 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2011/588	19 September 2011	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/42	17 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/139	7 March 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/240	18 April 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/357	23 May 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/440	13 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Communications concerning the India-Pakistan question

S/2012/418	6 June 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/419	8 June 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Communications concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

S/2012/51	18 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/52	20 January 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/579	20 July 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/580	25 July 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

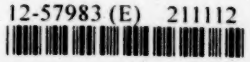
Communications concerning relations between Cameroon and Nigeria

S/2012/28	9 January 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/29	11 January 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Communication concerning the Caribbean Community

S/2011/516	12 August 2011	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Communication concerning the alleged plot to assassinate a high-level diplomat

S/2011/649	12 October 2011	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

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